

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S PLATE (Illustrated)

JUN 5 1942

COUNTRY LIFE

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EGGS WITHOUT TEARS. Guaranteed healthy pullets or chickens sent on 100 hours' approval below controlled prices. 12 months' free advice service to all customers. Advanced booking system. Write, ring or call for further particulars: REDLANDS POULTRY FARM, South Holmwood, Surrey. Tel. Dorking 73314.

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NANNIE GOAT, lovely black and white, kidded March 21st; £12 10s.—HUNTER, Gissing, Diss.

OV-OX the No. 1 POULTRY FOOD (unrationed). The great war-time egg-producer. 90% albuminoids. Pure food. Mixed with mash or scraps will nearly double your egg supply. "It is IDEAL as a protein supplement for poultry and pigs." Full directions. 7 lbs. 7/6, 14 lbs. 14/-, 28 lbs. 28/-, 56 lbs. 40/-, 1 cwt. 67/6. All carriage paid.—OV-OX BY-PRODUCTS (Dn. C.L.). Sevenoaks.

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BEAUTY SALON! TAO specialises in advanced Electrolysis. 75 hairs permanently and painlessly destroyed for 10/6, a twenty-minute sitting. No scarring. Moles and warts completely removed. Permanent eyelash dyeing. 12/6, obviates mascara, is safe and harmless. A quick refresher massage and make-up, 7/6, a full hour's treatment. 12/6. Appointments may now be booked for Saturday afternoon. Phone Ken. 9351.—175, Knightsbridge.

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STRATFORD-ON-AVON. THE WILLIAM AND MARY HOTEL with its 16 bedrooms (and Guest House, 18 bedrooms) remains open to cater for the Services, War Workers, and all passing through on business bent. Restaurant open for Non-Residents. Club Cocktail Bar. Good rail facilities. Tel.: 2575 and 203911.

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WINCHESTER, ROYAL HOTEL. In old world St. Peter Street. Leading family hotel. Running water. Central heating. Facing open gardens. Very quiet. Garage. Write for "C.L. Illustrated Tariff." Tel. 31.

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AGENT of very large estate requires appointment, owing to death of owner.—Box 989.

SITUATIONS VACANT

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AGENTS.—Manufacturers of well-known brand Tractor Oils require Agents for certain districts who have a sound connection amongst FARMERS. Box 983.

ADVERTISER with 1,200-acre farm, mainly fruit, offers employment to girls of good education (18 years and under); no previous experience necessary. References exchanged. Applicants should state age and give particulars of school attainments. Apply, J. BROOKE, Clifton Hall, Wickhambrook, Nr. Newmarket, Suffolk.

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GARDENING

DEMONSTRATIONS of the Control of Vegetable Pests and Diseases, available for members of the R.H.S., will be held at Wisley, on May 13, 14, between 2-4 p.m.

EN-TOUT-CAS. THE LARGEST MAKERS OF HARD TENNIS COURTS IN GT. BRITAIN. EXPERTS AND MATERIAL ready the moment the V day arrives. THE EN-TOUT-CAS CO., LTD., SYSTON, LEICESTER.

FANTASTEX and FANTEX HUMUS are still producing more and better crops than by any other means of growing. Farmers supplied. Why do hundreds of people repeat their orders year after year? Fantastex makes soil pest-free. 10 lb. drum 14/6, to be used 1 to 10 water. Fantex Humus extra 18/6 per cwt., to be used 4 oz. per sq. yard. Crops ready 4-6 weeks earlier. FANTASTEX LTD., Mill Hill, N.W.7. FIN 1213.

GARDENING

MR. CUTHBERT'S GARDEN TALK

UNUSUAL VEGETABLES

If you are weary of the very limited and general variety of vegetable so common to us all, you will be interested in my series of NEW AND UNUSUAL VEGETABLES which are being grown in ever-increasing quantities, firstly on account of their food value and, secondly, because they vary our war-time menu. These unusual vegetables include such things as CELERIAC, or Turnip-rooted Celery, CALABRESSE, the Green Scouring Broccoli, Broad-leaved FENNEL, ORANGE TOMATOES, SALSIFY, the vegetable with the oyster flavour, SWISS CHARD, the Asparagus Spinach, HONEY BEANS, LADY MELONS, and many others. This series is sponsored by the Good Housekeeping Institute and approved by them.

Because of our foresight and intelligent anticipation, ample seed supplies of these rare vegetables have been produced and are sale in all Woolworth's Stores at the modest price of 3d. per packet.

TOMATOES FOR ALL

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Take my advice and send me your order immediately for delivery during May. You will have healthy pot-grown plants, 7/6 a dozen, 3/6 a pair for 20/- carriage paid.

FOR YOUR FLOWER GARDEN

EXHIBITION CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Beautiful Giant Exhibition double flowering reflexed and incurved varieties for outdoor growing. Here is a collection of the 12 best hardy sorts: BRONZE EARLY BUTTERCUP, deep bronze, gold reverse; ORANGE GLOW, orange bronze; H. SUTCLIFFE, gold; SUNBEAM, yellow; HALO, copper bronze. The above are incurved varieties. Now for reflexed: YOUTH, bright pink; CLARION, ruby red; CHASTITY, white; SALMON YOUTH, salmon pink; FORWARD, pink; VALIANT, chestnut bronze; E. CROSSLEY, red. One strong plant of each of the above Chrysanthemums, separately labelled for 10/6 post paid.

GIANT FLOWERING CARNATIONS. You can grow gorgeous Carnations out-of-doors without difficulty. I am offering a collection of the 12 most favourite varieties which will produce an abundance of perfectly formed and exquisitely perfumed blooms. GOYA, salmon pink; WEST-TEAU, pink; MURILLO, lavender heliotrope; REMBRANDT, crimson; GAINSBORO, yellow ground faint; DEGAAS, white; COROT, scarlet; LANDSEER, orange; VAN DYCK, lavender grey; CEZANNE, rose; TITIAN, red; CROME, yellow. I will send one fine sturdy, individually pot-grown plant of each of the above 12 varieties, separately labelled for 10/6 post paid.

If you want both the Carnation and Chrysanthemum Collections, I will send for 20/- post paid. **WONDERFUL RUSSELL LUPINS.** My selected and improved varieties contain none of the old type blue shades, only the most vivid and pastel colours are retained. Wonderful scarlets, rich flames, bright yellows, pinks in every shade, in fact a dazzling selection, apart from the two-colour effects. Fine plants, 7/6 doz., post 6d.; 3 doz., 20/- carriage paid.

DELPHINIUMS. One of the most popular herbaceous plants, flowering in tall stately spikes. Cuthbert's famous hybrids, assorted colours, 7/6 doz., post 9d.

RHODODENDRON SPLENDOR

There is no finer evergreen Flowering Shrub than the beautiful Rhododendron. The dazzling splendour and magnificence of its flowers in June cannot be excelled. It is a pity these are not grown more freely, but as they are expensive this may be the reason.

Here then is a chance to get them at special prices. Agriculture demands more land so I must reduce my stock. Fine 2 ft. sturdy bushes of CUTHBERT'S FAMOUS HYBRID RHODODENDRONS, mixed colours, pinks, reds, mauves, purples, usually catalogued at 5/- upwards, now offered at 6 for 16/6, carr. 1/-, or 30/- a dozen, carr. 1/6.

Send to me for any help you may require on Gardening matters.

MR. CUTHBERT, R. & G. CUTHBERT.

47 GOFF'S OAK, HERTS.

The Nation's Nurseryman since 1791.

GARDENS DESIGNED AND CONSTRUCTED. Sherwood Crag, Chelsea Show, 1927.—GEORGE G. WHITELEGG, The Nurseries, Chislehurst, Kent.

PAVING STONE. Quantity old London York Paving Stone for Sale (rectangular).—WILLIS, 24 Stillehall Gardens, Chiswick. Phone: 3338.

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TELKAMPS GRANPEAT, finest quality granulated peat, adds humus to all soils, also excellent for poultry litter and bedding for birds. Compressed in bales of approx. 20 bushels. 27/6 per bale. Carriage paid.—G. TELKAMP AND SONS, LTD., 147, Fenchurch Street, E.C.3.

VEGETABLE AND FLOWER SEEDS of quality.—W. J. UNWIN, LTD., Seedsmen, H. 20, Cambs.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

Continued on Inside Back Cover

PROPERTY LINEAGE page 634.

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCI. No. 2363.

MAY 1, 1942

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

RESULT OF AUCTION SALES

The Heathfield Park Estate, Sussex, 865 Acres

On behalf of the Executors of the late Mr. H. C. Clifford-Turner,

OFFERED AT HEATHFIELD ON TUESDAY, 14th APRIL, 1942

22 of the 23 Lots are sold for a Total of £30,485

SPRING LODGE, HEATHFIELD, AND BROOMHAM FARM, CHIDDINGLY, WERE ALSO SOLD

Lot 1—HEATHFIELD PARK OF 368 ACRES, and Shop Investments at Uckfield and Bexhill-on-Sea, may now be dealt with privately

Joint Auctioneers: Messrs. GEERING & COLYER, Hawkhurst and Heathfield.

THE RUSH COURT ESTATE, WALLINGFORD, 1,415 ACRES

By order of the Court on behalf of the Administrators of the late Mr. J. R. Upson

Was offered at READING on FRIDAY, 17th APRIL, 1942

AND SOLD AS A WHOLE FOR £61,000

HANTS AND SUSSEX BORDERS

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE, 5 COTTAGES AND 27 ACRES

Situate in unspoilt country on the outskirts of a village.

THE RESIDENCE which is in excellent condition, stands about 270 feet up on light soil, facing due South and commanding excellent views.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, billiards room, 11 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms



Central heating, Company's electric light and power. Telephone.

Well water supply. Septic tank drainage.

Stabling, Garage for 3. 5 Cottages.

The Gardens are beautifully situated on a Southern slope with specimen trees

Tennis Lawn, Kitchen Gardens, Orchard, Paddocks and Parkland.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £7,000

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PANORAMIC VIEWS OVER MANY COUNTIES

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The accommodation, which is all on two floors, comprises: Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms (5 with basins), 3 bathrooms.

Central heating, gas, company's electricity available, telephone, excellent water supply, septic tank drainage system.

Stabling for 7 with rooms over. Garage for 4 cars. 4 cottages.

THE PLEASURE GROUNDS include Grass Tennis Courts, large productive Kitchen Garden; HOME FARM, the remainder being grassland. The whole property extends to

ABOUT 320 ACRES (all in hand)

FOR SALE FREEHOLD.

Hunting, Golf, Shooting

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20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London

23, MOUNT STREET,
GROSVENOR SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

WILSON & CO.

Telephone:
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A PLACE OF EXCEPTIONAL CHARM 40 MILES S.W. OF LONDON
A VERY BEAUTIFULLY APPOINTED RESIDENCE IN PERFECT ORDER



with large hall, 4 reception rooms, 13 bedrooms, 5 bathrooms

SUPERB VIEWS

NEARLY 40 ACRES OF PASTURE AND WOODS AND FINELY TIMBERED GROUNDS, with hard court, swimming pool and excellent kitchen garden.

Good buildings, garages &c. and 3 modern cottages.

FOR SALE



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With attractive homesteads and complete sets of buildings. All in excellent state of repair, producing approximately
£450 PER ANNUM
A SOUND INVESTMENT

SUSSEX CLOSE TO HISTORICAL TOWN SMALL RESIDENTIAL FARM. 42½ ACRES Mostly grass, bounded by stream.

GENUINE OLD FARMHOUSE
Restored and modernised. 3 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Very fine buildings. 2 cottages.
PRICE FREEHOLD—£4,650
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

UNDER 30 MILES FROM LONDON CAPITAL DAIRY AND MIXED FARM ABOUT 330 ACRES

ATTRACTIVE MODERN FARMHOUSE
Main electric light and water. Good buildings. 6 cottages
PRICE £30 PER ACRE
POSSESSION ON COMPLETION

HERTFORDSHIRE Close to Market Town, 35 miles London. VALUABLE ARABLE FARM

Excellent house and good buildings—all in perfect condition
ABOUT 250 ACRES
LET ON YEARLY TENANCY
PRICE FREEHOLD—£6,750

WILTSHIRE CHOICE DAIRY AND STOCK FARM extending to about 172 ACRES

Superior residence. 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms. Ample buildings. 2 cottages.
FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION
PRICE £8,500

MIDLANDS FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT TWO EXCELLENT FARMS extending to about 300 ACRES

Producing approximately £531 per annum
Exceptionally good Tenants. Nominal outgoings.
FREEHOLD FOR SALE

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(3 lines)

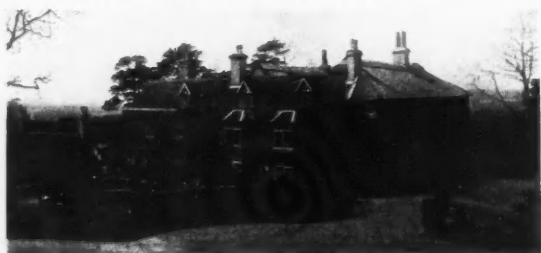
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SUSSEX

400 ft. up. Sandy soil. 2 miles from a Station.



AN OLD SUSSEX MANOR HOUSE

12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, lounge and 4 reception rooms. Main services. Central heating. Stabling. Garages. Cottages. Attractive grounds with rose garden, woodland, parkland, etc.

IN ALL NEARLY 79 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE.

Sole Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

SOMERSET—9 MILES FROM WELLS

Attractive position close to village.



ATTRACTIVE STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE

Recently redecorated and ready for immediate occupation.
7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING, STABLE, GARAGE, BARN.
CHARMING GARDENS AND GROUNDS, WITH SOME PASTURE LAND.

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES
FREEHOLD FOR SALE OR TO LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.
Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

HERTS—ADJOINING NATIONAL TRUST LAND

Convenient for Village and Station.



A MODERN RESIDENCE

8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 3-4 reception rooms. MAIN ELECTRICITY. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE. A.R.P. SHELTER. GARDENS WITH TERRACE, WOODLAND, ORCHARD, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 4¼ ACRES
FOR SALE OR TO BE LET FURNISHED
Agents: WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon St., London, W.1.

ASCOT, BERKS. On high ground with open view. Almost adjoining golf course. A VERY ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE



8 bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, hall, 3 reception rooms. Main services. Fitted basins. Central heating. Garage for 2-3 cars with chauffeur's room.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS ABOUT 4 ACRES
FOR SALE.—Sole Agents:
WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, London, W.1.

SURREY—1½ MILES FROM STATION

High up. Sandy soil.



A LUTYENS HOUSE

8 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. Electric light. Central heating. Garage and other outbuildings. CHARMING GROUNDS.

IN ALL 15 ACRES
TO BE LET FURNISHED.
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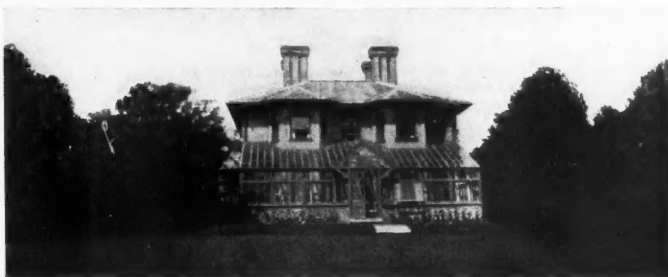
KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

CHELMSFORD 7 MILES

Occupying a nice situation about 300 ft. up with beautiful views.

The Brick and Slated Residence is approached by a drive of about a quarter of a mile in length with a lodge (4 rooms) at entrance.

The accommodation, which is all on two floors, comprises hall, 3 reception rooms, winter garden, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.



Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (17,365.)

Central heating. Electric light. Telephone. Company's water. Modern drainage. Stabling. Garages. 3 cottages. Hard tennis court.

PLEASURE GARDENS. 2 kitchen gardens. Orchards. Pasture land.

ABOUT 45 ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

House would be let unfurnished

Hunting, Golf, Polo

OXON AND BUCKS BORDERS

On the edge of a Village.
Station half-a-mile.

THE OAK-BEAMED
14TH-CENTURY RESIDENCE

occupies a nice position and is approached by a drive. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.



Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,969.)

Company's electric light. Central heating. Well water supply. Modern drainage. Garage.

GARDEN OF ABOUT
2½ ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE

Station 1½ miles. County Town, 7½ miles.

Situate on the outskirts of a village, a red brick and slated residence standing about 600 ft. up on gravel soil, facing South, with all-round views.

2 halls, 3 reception rooms, 12 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light and power, gas and water. Telephone. Main drainage.

Stabling for 10. Garage for 3 cars. Men's rooms. Outbuildings. Cottage (5 rooms). The GARDEN includes 2 grass tennis courts, flower and rose gardens, rockery, kitchen garden, orchard.

ABOUT 4 ACRES. FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Or would be Let Furnished. Hunting, Golf, Polo.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (39,947.)

MALVERN HILLS

GEORGIAN STYLE RESIDENCE AND ABOUT 9 ACRES

Occupying a glorious situation 675 ft. up on rock soil, facing South-West with magnificent views of the Welsh Mountains.

THE HOUSE is built of brick with slate roof and stands well back from the road. It comprises: halls; 4 reception rooms; 8 bedrooms (5 with basins), 4 bathrooms.

Central heating. Companies' electric light, power, gas and water; Telephone; Main drainage.

Garage for 3 Cars. Stabling. Cottage (6 rooms and bath). Outbuildings.

WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS, Rose Garden, Large Kitchen Garden, Orchard, Paddocks and Woodland.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE. Hunting. Golf. Polo.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (37,858.)

TWELVE MILES FROM MARBLE ARCH

Convenient to Golf Courses, Station, and Shops.

The original structure of this DELIGHTFUL FARMHOUSE dates back to about 1525.

It is built of brick, with half-timbering and old red-tiled roof, and modernised at considerable expense in 1939. It has a wealth of oak beams, stands about 150 yards back from a private road, and is approached by a drive.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, billiards or music room, 6 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 bathrooms.



Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (37,315.)

Central heating throughout; companies' electric light, power, gas, and water; telephone; garage for 2 or 3 cars.

The WELL-STOCKED GARDEN comprises lawns, terrace, herbaceous beds and borders, kitchen garden, orchard.

ABOUT 2 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

WYE VALLEY. MONMOUTH, HEREFES & GLOS BORDERS

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

WITH ABOUT 112 ACRES (Vacant Possession)



Occupying a fine position about 200 ft. above sea-level. The Residence, built of local red sandstone with tiled roof, has recently been modernised, and is approached by a drive.

Entrance hall, 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating. Co.'s electricity. Ample private water. Modern drainage. Buildings. Garages, 2 cottages.

Beautifully Timbered Pleasure Grounds, with lawns, flower, fruit and vegetable gardens which are very fertile. The land is principally rich pasture, with some first-class arable, a large productive orchard in full bearing, and good oak Woodlands.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (27,459.)



Telephone:
Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Telegrams:
Galleries, Wesdo, London



HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1

Telephone: Regent 8222 (Private Branch Exchange) Telegrams: "Selanist, Piccy, London."



AN UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE PROPERTY HERTFORDSHIRE



Glorious situation with fine views. 21 miles from London by road and about 1 mile from the station at King's Langley

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY HOUSE IN THE EARLY GEORGIAN STYLE

3 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms; garden room.

MAIN ELECTRICITY AND WATER. CENTRAL HEATING. EXCELLENT COTTAGE. GARAGE FOR 3.

Charming gardens laid out in terraces. Small swimming pool, woodlands, hard tennis court, paddocks, arable land, &c.

**IN ALL ABOUT 56 ACRES.
A VERY COMPACT SMALL ESTATE.
MODERATE PRICE.**

Further particulars from HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222.) (R.2012.)



TO BE LET UNFURNISHED ESHER, SURREY

Delightful situation with due South Aspect. Easy reach of City and West End.



CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception. Good domestic offices. Garage for 2 cars.

Main Electricity, Gas and Water.

Beautiful Gardens, tastefully laid out, and forming a fit setting for the residence.

**2½ ACRES IN ALL. RENT £300 PER ANNUM.
VACANT POSSESSION JUNE NEXT.**

Recommended by Agents: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, S.W.1. (Tel.: REG. 8222) (S.50,984.)

£4,500 FREEHOLD OR TO LET UNFURNISHED EAST SOMERSET

AMIDST MOST BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS

Glastonbury, Castle Cary and Wells within easy reach.

A very attractive stone-built RESIDENCE

COMMANDING LOVELY VIEWS

Drive approach, hall, 3 reception rooms, usual offices, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Central heating, Co.'s electricity, water, modern drainage. Large garage. Stabling.



WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, GRASSLAND, ETC.

IN ALL ABOUT 8 ACRES

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BRANCH OFFICE: HIGH STREET, WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19.

Tel.: WIM. 0081.

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

1/6 per line. (Min. 3 lines.)

FOR SALE

EGHAM. Detached riverside house with 3 good bed and smaller ditto, large lounge, sun-room, dining room, kitchen, large garage and large garden. £2,000 Freehold, or rent furnished, 6 guineas per week, including gardener's wages.—DUDLEY W. HARRIS AND CO., Staines.

NEWBURY. READING-BASINGSTOKE TRIANGLE. CHARMING COUNTRY RESIDENCE in beautiful rural surroundings. 2 reception rooms, sun parlour, cloak room, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, boxroom, domestic offices, maids' sitting room. Electricity, central heating, telephone, water by engine. Garage, outbuildings, 2 cottages, prettily timbered grounds include HEATED SWIMMING POOL. 13 acres in all, including orchard, arable field, etc. MUST BE SEEN TO BE APPRECIATED. FOR SALE. ANY REASONABLE OFFER SUBMITTED.—THAKE & PAGINTON, Sole Agents, Newbury, Berks.

SOMERSET. Near Glastonbury. Georgian Residence. 5 bed, bath (h. & c.), w.c., 2 rec. rooms, kitchen, dairy, outbuildings, 6 acres prolific orcharding. Vacant possession. £2,750 Freehold.—F. L. HUNT & SONS, 9, Hanmer Street, Taunton.

AUCTION

By Order of Major the Viscount Wimborne.
THE SURPLUS FURNISHINGS OF WIMBORNE HOUSE, ARLINGTON STREET, PICCADILLY, S.W.1. including: Bedsteads, Wardrobes, Chests, Settees, Salon and Easy Chairs, Desks, etc. Gilt and Lacquered Bureaux, Coffers and Cabinets. Chairs of the CAROLEAN, CHIPPENDALE AND HEPPLEWHITE PERIODS. XVIIIth Century Mirrors, Leather Screens, Sheraton Consoles and Writing Tables, LOUIS XVth Cabinets and Tables. English and Oriental Porcelain and Objects d'Art. French Ormolu Clocks, Plated Ware. A quantity of Linen, Table Glass and China. To be sold by auction on the premises by
ALFRED SAVILL AND SONS
On MONDAY AND TUESDAY, MAY 11 AND 12, 1942,
at 1 o'clock each day.
On view Friday and Saturday, May 8 and 9, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Catalogues on application to the Auctioneers' offices: 51a, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2 (Telephone: Holborn 8741 (7 lines) and branches.

TO LET

DEVON. NORTH. BLACK TORRINGTON. Mansion House, partly furnished, with 16 bedrooms and extensive grounds. Fishing rights over a few miles of the River Torridge. Shooting and sporting rights over approx. 2,000 acres of land. Could be used as Private Hotel. Available June 24, 1942. Rent £200 per annum. Apply—PETER PETER & SONS, Holsworthy, Devon.

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SUFFOLK. DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE. Very quiet part (Bungay 4½ miles). 4 reception, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bath (h. & c.). Central heating throughout. Own electricity. Lovely grounds with boating water. RENT £70.—WOODCOCK AND SON, Ipswich.

YORKSHIRE. Between Leeds and Harrogate, in delightful country. Part of small Country House, offered by lady engaged on war work. Every modern convenience. Aga cooker. Large garden. Good train and bus service.—Mrs. MALCOLM HOLLAND, Ashfield Lodge, Thornor, near Leeds.

FLATS AND CHAMBERS

LEATHERHEAD. Furnished 3-roomed flat in modern detached house, country surroundings, central heating. 3 gns. Suit lively business couple (no children). Agent, 47, Kewell Road, Kingston 4265.

LONDON. Best value in MODERN WEST END FLATS. Attractive short, war-time agreements. Modern fitted kitchens. Air-raid shelters, resident wardens. Steel-frame or reinforced concrete construction. 2 Underground Stations within 1 minute.
RENTS FROM £115 TO £500
A few modern newly furnished flats from 3 gns. to 8 gns. weekly.
PRINCESS COURT, QUEEN'S COURT, QUEENSWAY, HYDE PARK, W.2. Full details from the LETTING OFFICE, 61, QUEENSWAY, W.2. BAYS. 1818.

WANTED

CHESHIRE. WANTED attractive Modern Freehold Tudor Style Residence, half-timbered and brick, or stone-faced. 5/8 bedrooms and servants' wing, well situated and secluded in approximately 15 acres of preferably undulating ground in Cheshire, about 15 miles south of Manchester. Secure from building projects. Large garages, outbuildings and lodge, with model farm or farm adjoining advantageous. Give detailed particulars. Box 11.

COTSWOLDS. or adjoining country, away from aerodromes, small well-furnished House Wanted, in first-class order, with all services; near small town; 2 in family (no children).—Box 998.

COTSWOLDS. A School evacuated to Cotswolds wishes to stay in district. Large house needed for after the war or sooner. About 30-40 bedrooms; 8-10 reception rooms; flat space for garages; cottages; 10-20 acres of land.—Box 938.

COUNTRY. Wanted to buy or rent Modernised Old-world Country Cottage. 3 bedrooms, bathroom. Electricity if possible.—TOMLINSON, Briary Bank, Done Hill, Caterham.

NEWMARKET. REQUIRED TO PURCHASE, within a few miles of Newmarket (west side), attractive Country Residence. 3 reception, 5 bed, and a few acres of land, or more entertained if could be let off. Price in region of £3,000 or so. Applicant—"Col. R." Woodcock & Son, Ipswich.

PORLOCK, MINEHEAD, DUNSTER OR TAUNTON. Furnished or unfurnished Flat or House wanted. Write—Box 12.

FARM

SOUTHERN OR SOUTH MIDLAND COUNTIES. A lady will pay up to £7,000 for a House with 10 acres grass or more and stabling, suitable thoroughbreds. 7-8 bedrooms needed and modern comforts. Possession. Write—"Horses" c/o WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1.

SHOOTING

WANTED

DEER Forest and Grouse Moor wanted to purchase. 20,000-30,000 acres. House immaterial.—Box 14.

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BERKSHIRE. MARTIN & POLE, READING, CAVERSHAM and WOKINGHAM.

BERKSHIRE, including Sunningdale, Ascot, Windsor districts. Mrs. N. C. TUNNELL, F.V.A., Auctioneer, Valuer, Surveyor, etc., Sunninghill, Berks. Tel.: Ascot 818-819.

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A QUICK AND ADVANTAGEOUS SALE of your COUNTRY PROPERTY can be effected through the Specialists, F. L. MERCER & CO., 98 having changed his is through their agency during the past few months, ranging in price from £2,000 to £15,000. Over 2,000 GENUINE PURCHASERS on their waiting list. Vendors are invited to send particulars to their Central Offices, 40, Piccadilly, W.1. Regent 2411.

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SUFFOLK

Long Melford, 3 miles. London, 60 miles by road.



FOR SALE OR TO LET UNFURNISHED OR FURNISHED. HISTORICAL JACOBEOAN HOUSE. HALF TIMBERED AND THOROUGHLY MODERNISED. Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms, bathroom. Central heating and electric light. Double garage and cottage. Attractive gardens and grounds. Tennis lawn. Kitchen garden and meadowland. In all **ABOUT 3 ACRES.** Good shooting and fishing.

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CURTIS & HENSON

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ESTABLISHED 1875.

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A FINE EXAMPLE OF THE TUDOR PERIOD OF ARCHITECTURE

OLD OAK AND BRICKWORK. Mellow tiles and lattice windows and many other quaint features of bygone days.

4 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Company's electricity and water.

GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

KITCHEN GARDEN AND FRUIT TREES.

IN ALL ABOUT 3 ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD £3,000

Rough shooting, riding and hunting.

Order to view from: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,274.)

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Near to Station. 40 minutes to London.



A MODERN RESIDENCE built of excellent materials. Lounge hall, 2 reception rooms, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. CENTRAL HEATING. COMPANY'S WATER SUPPLY. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS. Beautiful gardens, tennis court, sunk lawn, lovely rock-garden, vegetable garden; in all nearly 2 ACRES. Golf near by. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD** CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,151)

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CHILTERN HILLS

On the wooded Chiltern Hills. Near Peppard Common. Reading 6 miles. London, 42 minutes (Main G.W. Railway).

PICTURESQUE OLD RESIDENCE

ON EDGE OF BEAUTIFUL FERN AND GORSE COVERED COMMON Hall, 3 reception rooms, loggia, cloakroom and w.c., 9 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s, good domestic offices.

2 GOOD GARAGES. BRICK AND TILE COTTAGE.

USEFUL OUTBUILDINGS.

Delightful old grounds including original lawns dotted with fruit trees, hard tennis court, rose garden, orchard, kitchen garden and 2 paddocks.

IN ALL ABOUT 5½ ACRES

Main water. Main electric light and power. Central heating. Telephone.

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FEW MILES FROM TUNBRIDGE WELLS



£5,000

COMFORTABLE GEORGIAN RESIDENCE

with finely proportioned rooms.

8 bed, 3 bath, 4 reception rooms.

Lavatory basins.

Central heating. Main electricity, gas and water.

SERVANTS' COTTAGE. GARAGE, STABLING. OLD WORLD GARDENS AND PADDOCKS.

14 ACRES

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

KENT

1½ miles from main line station and small town, on outskirts of a pretty village.

ATTRACTIVE OLD TUDOR HOUSE

4 reception rooms, 7 bed, bathroom, Co.'s water and gas, central heating, garage, stabling.

FINE OLD TITHE BARN & COTTAGE Electric light available.

Tennis lawn, fruit and kitchen garden.

ABOUT 3 ACRES

IN ALL

For Sale Freehold

Bulk of Furniture could be taken over by valuation if desired

Particulars of Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

MUST BE SOLD OWING TO ILL-HEALTH.

EAST BERKS

1 mile from East Berks Golf Course. 350 ft. above sea level. Healthy situation.

PLEASING MODERN RESIDENCE IN MATURED GROUNDS OF 1½ ACRES

Good entrance hall, cloakroom and w.c., 3 reception rooms, conservatory, 7 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bedrooms, bathroom, good offices.

EXCEPTIONALLY WELL-BUILT BLOCK OF OUTBUILDINGS, comprising: Garage, loose box and 1 stall, workroom or chauffeur's bedroom with loft over.

Garden and grounds of just under 1½ ACRES, including lawn, herbaceous borders, rose garden, kitchen gardens, fruit, etc.

MAIN WATER.

MAIN GAS.

PRICE 3,000 GUINEAS

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COMMANDING MAGNIFICENT VIEWS, OVERLOOKING PORLOCK VALE AND BAY

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For full details and appointments to view apply to the Auctioneers, 1, Bankes Street, Minehead, or to Messrs. NEWBERRY AND HORNE, Solicitors, 3, Bankes Street, Minehead.

NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE

2½ miles Pickering. 11 miles Malton. 20 miles Scarborough. HUNTING, SHOOTING, FISHING, GOLF AND SOCIAL AMENITIES.

FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

WRELTON HALL, 26 ACRES



CHARMING OLD-WORLD RESIDENCE

3 excellent reception rooms, 6 principal and 4 secondary bedrooms, good offices.

OLD-WORLD GROUNDS OF 2½ ACRES

Detached bungalow cottage. Farm and outbuildings, and grass and ploughed-out fields and paddock all in a ring fence.

To be Sold by Auction by **WARD, PRICE & CO.** OF SCARBOROUGH, Talbot Hotel, Malton, Friday 29th May, 1942, at 2 p.m.

Illustrated Particulars and Conditions of Sale with Plans, together with appointments and orders to view, may be obtained of the Auctioneers at their Head Offices, 68, Westborough, Scarborough, or of the Solicitors, Messrs. JOHNSON WEATHERALL STURT and HARDY, 7, King's Bench Walk, Temple, London, E.C.4.

BAWBURGH

4 miles from Norwich.

SALE OF

A FINE RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE known as

"BAWBURGH HALL"

with the HALL FARM, situated in the village and extending to 158a., 3r., 35p. With historic and interesting OLD MANOR HOUSE built in 1634, the Old Chapel and Hermitage, THE SLIPPER HOUSE, Pleasure Grounds and Gardens, convenient and well-placed Agricultural Premises, EIGHT cottages, VACANT POSSESSION OF THE HALL FARM AT MICHAELMAS.

Messrs. IRELAND

are favoured with instructions from the administrators of the late Mr. H. Tufts **TO SELL BY AUCTION on Saturday, MAY 9, 1942, at the Royal Hotel, Norwich, at 2 o'clock, in FOUR LOTS.**

Particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained of the Auctioneers, Barclays Bank Chambers, Norwich, and of Messrs. DAYNES, KEEFE & DURRANT, Opie House Chambers, Castle Meadow, Norwich. Vendors' solicitors

Telephone No. :
Grosvenor 1553 (4 lines).

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT STREET, GROSVENOR SQUARE, W.1

And at
Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
58, Victoria Street,
Westminster. S.W.1.

HAMPSHIRE

Between Midhurst and Petersfield. Adjoining and with access to a Golf Course.



THIS CHARMING RESIDENTIAL ESTATE bounded on three sides by beautiful Commons and comprising residence with lounge hall, billiard room, 12 bed, 2 baths. Electric light, central heating, ample water, modern drainage. Garages, stabling, farmery, bailiff's house, 4 cottages. In all about **97 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD**. Particulars from the agents, GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (3575)

30 MILES SOUTH

Beautiful unspoiled district. Fine views over common. 1½ miles station.



BEAUTIFULLY FITTED AND APPOINTED TUDOR STYLE HOUSE. Oak woodwork: basins in bedrooms. Main services. Central heating. 8 bed, 4 bath, 3 rec. rooms. Garage. **WELL-TIMBERED GROUNDS, 8 ACRES.** including 2 acres kitchen garden. **FOR SALE. RECOMMENDED FROM INSPECTION.** GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, W.1. (A.2796.)

Telephone:
Mayfair 5411

WOODCOCKS

30, ST. GEORGE STREET, HANOVER SQUARE, W.1.

And at
Ipswich

BUCKS. Lovely spot under 1 hour from London. 2½ miles main line station. Charming modernised Old-fashioned Residence, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electricity. Modern sanitation and choice small Pleasure and Profit Farm extending to **ABOUT 69½ ACRES.** Good buildings. E.6189.

ONLY 20 MILES SOUTH OF LONDON. In beautiful residential district. Delightful XVIth century residence. Lounge or dining hall, drawing room, 4 bedrooms. Main water, gas and electricity. Attractive ornamental garden and **DAIRY FARM OF 108 ACRES.** Ample buildings. Cottage. E.6146.

IN EXQUISITE UNSPOILT COUNTRY. 45 minutes Town by fast trains. A unique house with superb panoramic views in beautifully timbered grounds and park. 3 fine reception rooms, billiards room, studio, 3 splendid principal bedroom suites, with own bathrooms, and dressing room. 3 secondary bedrooms and bathroom, appointed with every modern convenience. Cottages and choice pleasure farm. **45 ACRES IN ALL.** E.6223.

AN ARTISTIC RIVERSIDE RESIDENCE. Of irresistible appeal to river lovers. 2 miles from Walton Station, whence Waterloo is reached in 30 minutes. In Swiss Chalet style. 3 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, bathroom, etc., separate Sun Parlour, with own bathroom. Servants' sitting room, bedroom and bathroom. Central heating. Main services. **CHARMING INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS OF ABOUT ¼ ACRE** extend to river front, with own landing stage. C.4034.

WEST OF ENGLAND. Tudor Style Manor. 1 mile station, 8½ miles Hereford. 3 fine reception rooms, servants' hall, 16 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Electric light. Central heating. Grounds include flower gardens, orchard, woodland, etc., extending in all to **ABOUT 25 ACRES.** Garage for 3. Stabling with flat over. Other outbuildings. C.4086.

EAST SUSSEX. Gentleman's Miniature Estate, with attractive Residence, containing 2 reception rooms, 4 bedrooms, day and night nurseries, bathroom. "Aga" cooker. Main services. Charming gardens, with lawns, orchard, kitchen garden—in all **ABOUT 14½ ACRES** rich land suitable market gardening. 2 excellent cottages, about 500 years old, one modernised. E.6218.

Prices and full details of WOODCOCKS, as above.



JACKSON STOPS & STAFF

8, HANOVER STREET, LONDON, W.1.

CASTLE ST., CIRENCESTER (Tel. 334). AND AT NORTHAMPTON, LEEDS AND YEOVIL.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL LAKELAND SETTING IN THE WORLD

Sheltering in the Vale of the Derwent on the Lake Side, overlooking the most magnificent panorama of Lakeland Peaks from Helvellyn to Scafell.

MODERNISED XVIIIth CENTURY RESIDENCE

IN PERFECT CONDITION, STANDING IN LUXURIOUS GARDENS OF FORMAL AND NATURAL BEAUTY PARKLAND AND MEADOW, EXTENDING TO APPROXIMATELY

67 ACRES



The house contains 4 beautiful reception rooms panelled in oak and pine, excellent hall giving access to most of the rooms, exceptional domestic offices, 10 well appointed bedrooms including complete suite, some with lavatory basins, 4 bathrooms, outbuildings, which are in first-class order.

THE GARDENS ARE OF WONDROUS BEAUTY AND ARE RENOWNED THROUGHOUT THE LENGTH AND BREADTH OF ENGLAND.

For permission to view and more detailed particulars apply: JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 15 Bond Street, Leeds. (Tel. 31289.)

HERTFORDSHIRE

London, 1 hour by Road or Rail.

LOVELY XVIIIth CENTURY HOUSE



Hall, billiards room, 4 reception rooms, 16 bedrooms, 6 bathrooms.
4 cottages. Garages. Stabling for 10. Lovely gardens, with stream.
18½ ACRES
All main services. Central heating.
PERFECT ORDER.
EVERY CONVENIENCE.
EXPENSIVE FITTINGS.

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents—JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Mayfair 3316/7.)

FOR SALE WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION CHARMING COTSWOLDS

Lovely situation between Oxford and Cirencester.

TROUT STREAM WITHIN 100 YARDS, AND 2 MILES OF FISHING AVAILABLE.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN COTSWOLD STONE-BUILT HOUSE OF CHARACTER SIMPLE AND INEXPENSIVE TO MAINTAIN.

Entrance hall, 2 reception, 4 bedrooms (fitted basins), Bathroom. Model offices, labour-saving and in perfect order. Own Electric Light. Modern Septic Tank Drainage. Excellent Water Supply. Garage. CHARMING GARDENS AND ABOUT 7 ACRES OF LAND



PRICE £3,300 RATES ONLY £12 p.a.

For further particulars, etc., apply to the Owners Agents—JACKSON STOPS, Cirencester. (Tel. 334/5.)

Telegrams:
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London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telephone No.:
Mayfair 6341 (10 lines).

MID-LINCOLNSHIRE

18 miles from Lincoln and 20 miles from Grimsby.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO LARGE AND SMALL BUYERS OF AGRICULTURAL LAND FOR INVESTMENT

THE NORTH WILLINGHAM ESTATE

NEAR MARKET RASEN
A COMPACT AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY OF ABOUT 1,790 ACRES.
Free of Tithe, Land Tax, Drainage Rate and other Fixed Outgoings.

The estate comprises:
CAPITAL DAIRYING, STOCK AND MIXED FARMS
All let on yearly 6th April Tenancies at Moderate Rents (in some cases below Present Values)

THE WHOLE OF NORTH WILLINGHAM VILLAGE
including a number of Attractive Smallholdings, Village Shop, Post Office, Cottages and Accommodation Land.

NORTH WILLINGHAM HALL

An important Georgian Country House in a Park of 98 Acres and
ABOUT 90 ACRES OF MATURE WOODLAND
WITH A HEAVY PLANT OF FINELY GROWN TIMBER, MAINLY SOFT WOOD AND OAK

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION in numerous lots (unless previously disposed of),
on Friday, May 15, 1942, at 2.30 p.m. at The Exchange Arcade, Lincoln, by
JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

Vendors' Solicitors: Messrs. MARKBY STEWART & WADSONS, 5, Bishopsgate, E.C.2.
(Telephone: Avenue 2714.)

Auctioneers: JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (Telephone: Mayfair 6341.) (83,245.)



NORTH-EAST ESSEX

Between Colchester and the Coast.

ATTRACTIVE SMALL GEORGIAN HOUSE

WITH 2 PADDOCKS AND GOOD STABLING.

3 sitting rooms (one large), 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Companies' electric light and water. Aga cooker. "Ideal" boiler. Electric fires.

STABLING FOR 7. GARAGE AND OUTBUILDINGS.

WELL-STOCKED GARDEN, GRASS ORCHARD AND 2 PADDOCKS, ABOUT

4½ ACRES

PRICE FREEHOLD, £3,000

ARRANGEMENTS CAN BE MADE FOR EARLY POSSESSION

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F. L. MERCER & CO.

SPECIALISTS IN THE DISPOSAL OF COUNTRY ESTATES AND HOUSES

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1.

Telephone: REGENT 2481

SUPERB SITUATION IN DEVONSHIRE

300 ft. above sea level. Facing South with glorious views to Dartmoor. Between Bovey Tracey and Moreton Hampstead.

FASCINATING MODERN RESIDENCE
DESIGNED BY ARCHITECT. BUILT 12 YEARS
AGO AND EQUIPPED WITH EVERY
CONVENIENCE.

Lounge hall and 3 reception rooms with polished oak floors, 7 principal bedrooms and 2 bathrooms. Self-contained servants' quarters with 3 bedrooms, bath-room, kitchen and living-room.
Central heating. Main electricity.

WASH BASINS IN EVERY BEDROOM.
Entrance Lodge. 3 Garages. Lovely gardens of great natural beauty forming a unique setting.

5 ACRES FREEHOLD
A MOST UNUSUAL PLACE AMIDST LOVELY
SURROUNDINGS. CLOSE TO BUS ROUTE AND
STATION.

FIRST TIME IN THE MARKET FOR SALE

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A WELL APPOINTED RESIDENCE IN BUCKINGHAMSHIRE

Within easy reach of Maidenhead, Henley and Marlow.

IN PRETTY ORCHARD SETTING

3 reception, 7 bedrooms, fitted wash basins, 2 bathrooms.

CENTRAL HEATING. MAIN ELECTRICITY,
GAS AND WATER.

2 GARAGES. 2 COTTAGES.

WELL-STOCKED AND PROLIFIC GARDENS
WITH HIGHLY PRODUCTIVE ORCHARD.

**FOR SALE WITH 2¼ OR 5 ACRES
FREEHOLD**



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MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE STREET,
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In delightful rural surroundings in one of the most favoured residential and hunting centres in the county.

AN ATTRACTIVE HOUSE LATE GEORGIAN IN CHARACTER.

with 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms.

Main electric light and water.

2 cottages, stabling, outbuildings.

Matured gardens, inexpensive to maintain, lawns, tennis court, kitchen garden, orchard, enclosures of pasture, in all

ABOUT 21 ACRES.

MODERATE PRICE FREEHOLD.

Full details from OSBORN & MERCER. (17,320).

ONLY £3,250

NEAR BASINGSTOKE

In an unspoilt village in this particularly favoured district

AN ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

with 3 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Main electric light

Stabling Garage

Inexpensive grounds, large productive kitchen garden, capital paddock, etc.

ABOUT 3 ACRES

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WEST SUSSEX

In a delightful position high up, facing south and commanding lovely views

AN ATTRACTIVE SMALL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE INCLUDING A GEORGIAN PERIOD HOUSE

seated amidst parklike surroundings



3 reception, billiards room, 9 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms

Electric Light.

Main Water.

Central Heating.

3 cottages, stabling, delightful gardens and grounds with lake, open-air swimming bath, walled kitchen garden, woodland, parklands and rich water meadows bounded by a river, in all about 120 ACRES.

For Sale by OSBORN & MERCER.

(16,100)

650 FT. UP ON SURREY HILLS.

An Ideal Property for the London Business Man.

To be Sold

AN ATTRACTIVE WELL-PLANNED HOUSE OF CHARACTER

with 2/3 reception, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

Company's services. Garage.

Delightful gardens with tennis and other lawns, flower gardens, orchard, kitchen garden, etc.

ABOUT 1 ACRE.

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER.

(M.2275).

ESSEX AND SUFFOLK BORDERS

On the outskirts of a quiet village and about 4 miles from main line station.

A DELIGHTFUL OLD MANOR HOUSE

Principally Elizabethan standing in charming well-timbered grounds and containing lounge hall, 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, dressing rooms, bathroom, etc.

Electric light. Stabling. Garage.

Fully matured gardens, tennis court, orchard, paddock, etc., in all **ABOUT 6½ ACRES.**

ONLY £2,750

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(M.2244)



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AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS

Telegraphic Address: FAREBROTHER, LONDON.

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(Regent 5681) W.1



HERTFORDSHIRE

Within 17 miles of London.

ATTRACTIVE MODERN HOUSE

5 bedrooms, dressing room, 3 reception rooms, 2 bath rooms. Garage.

ALL MAIN SERVICES.

WELL LAID OUT GARDENS ABOUT 1½ ACRES.

PRICE FREEHOLD £5,500

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
26, Dover Street, W.1

WEST SURREY

Within easy daily reach of London.

CHOICE MODERN RESIDENCE ON TWO FLOORS

6 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bath rooms, 3 reception rooms. Compact domestic offices. Central heating. Electric light and power. The grounds, including kitchen garden and hard tennis court, are well disposed and easily maintained. GARDENER'S BUNGALOW.

4 ACRES

TO BE LET FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR.

Details from the Sole Agents—FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1.

WALTON HEATH

Within easy reach of Golf Course.

CONVENIENTLY PLANNED MODERN RESIDENCE

7 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bath rooms, well-fitted domestic offices.

All main services. Central heating. Garage.

THE GROUNDS, CONSISTING OF LAWNS AND KITCHEN GARDEN, EXTEND TO ABOUT

1 ACRE. FOR SALE FREEHOLD, £5,000

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DORSETSHIRE

AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENT COMPRISING

RESTORED ELIZABETHAN FARMHOUSE, COTTAGE AND FARMBUILDINGS

230 ACRES

APPROXIMATE INCOME

£470 PER ANNUM

Full particulars of FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
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WARWICKSHIRE

Close to important market town.

DELIGHTFUL OLD-WORLD PROPERTY WITH OAK BEAMS AND THATCHED ROOF

3 bedrooms, 2 reception, 2 bath rooms. All main services and central heating.

SMALL GARDEN

FOR SALE FREEHOLD, £2,800

Details from FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.,
26, Dover Street, W.1.

SURREY

Facing a Common within 25 miles of London and a mile from main line station with fast service to Waterloo.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE

(IDEAL FOR RESIDENCE OR OFFICES)

3 reception rooms. 7 bed and dressing rooms. 2 bath rooms. Central heating. Main Services. Garage.

Air Raid Shelter.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS OF ABOUT 2 ACRES

PRICE £5,000 FREEHOLD

Further details from the Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 26, Dover Street, W.1.

TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1

'Phone: Grosvenor 2861.

'Grams: "Cornishmen, London."

(These properties have been inspected and are strongly recommended.)

OXON. RIVER FRONTAGE WITH BOATHOUSE. 1 hour Paddington. 5 minutes' walk Station, and all conveniences. **A CHARMING UP-RIVER RESIDENCE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.** Hall, 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 12 bed and dressing rooms (fitted basins). Main electric light and water. Central heating. Aga cooker. Garages. Stable. **REALLY DELIGHTFUL GARDENS.** Beautifully timbered, wide spreading lawns, rock and water garden. Kitchen garden. Paddock, etc., intersected by pretty backwater. **VERY REASONABLE PRICE. 6½ ACRES.** (20,232)

BUCKS-ONON BORDERS. £3,700.

1 mile station, outskirts village, near bus. **CHARMING MODERNISED STONE HOUSE.** Hall, 2/3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms (space for more). Main water and electricity. Telephone. Garage. Loose boxes. Attractive gardens, orchard and paddock. **2½ ACRES.** TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (21,076)

SOMERSET. 3 miles Glastonbury, bus service passes close to village, etc. **INTERESTING CHARACTER HOUSE OF XIIIth and XVth centuries,** modernised and in excellent order. Main electricity. Aga and gas cookers. 3 reception, 2 bathrooms, 5 bedrooms (3 fitted basins, h. & c.). 2 garages. Useful outbuildings. Inexpensive gardens, walled kitchen garden, orchard. **ABOUT 4 ACRES. £3,250 FREEHOLD.** (21,060)

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

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WITHOUT ANY DOUBT WHATSOEVER THE GREATEST BARGAIN IN THE MARKET NOT A SINGLE DRAWBACK

LOVELIEST PART OF WEST SUSSEX

BETWEEN PETWORTH AND PULBOROUGH

PICTURESQUE COUNTRY HOUSE OF CHARACTER, OAK DOORS, OAK BEAMS AND RAFTERS, OPEN FIREPLACES, 3 RECEPTION, 5 BEDROOMS, LUXURY BATHROOM, GARAGE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, EXCELLENT WATER, MODERN DRAINAGE, CHARMING GARDENS, AND LOVELY BEECHWOODS.

20 ACRES. ONLY £3,750

IMMEDIATE INSPECTION ESSENTIAL. CERTAIN TO BE SOLD QUICKLY

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1

(Tel.: EUSTON 7000)

MAPLE & Co., Ltd.

Also at
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MAYFAIR W.1.

Telephone:
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4685.

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Secluded, with magnificent view of the Downs.

FOR SALE CHARMING 16TH CENTURY HOUSE

IN PERFECT ORDER WITH CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT. ELECTRIC LIGHT, ETC.

Lounge hall, 3 reception, 10 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Excellent cottage, 3 garages. **LOVELY OLD-WORLD GARDENS AND MEADOW LAND, in all about**

40 ACRES

Agents: MAPLE & Co., as above.

BERKS, near MAIDENHEAD

TO LET FOR THE DURATION OF HOSTILITIES

A WELL-FURNISHED AND VERY CHARMING COUNTRY HOUSE

3 reception, large games room, 7 bedrooms, 1 dressing room, 2 bathrooms, etc. Central heating. Electric light. Aga cooker. Garage for 3 cars. Gardens 1 acre.

Rent 10 gns. per week.

Agents—MAPLE & Co., as above.

HERTS

Adjoining Golf Courses, on high ground, only half an hour from Town, 5 minutes' walk from station.

A MOST ATTRACTIVE RESIDENCE

With large hall, fine drawing and dining rooms, about 20 ft. by 16 ft., 6 or 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Garage for 2 cars.

VERY CHOICE GARDENS OF 1 ACRE

with yew hedges, lawns, orchard, good kitchen garden.

PRICE FREEHOLD £4,200

Recommended by MAPLE & Co., as above.

VALUATIONS

FURNITURE and EFFECTS valued for Insurance, Probate, etc.

FURNITURE SALES

Conducted in Town and Country.

APPLY MAPLE & CO.,
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OFFICES

Phone: Kens. 1490.
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KNIGHTSBRIDGE HOUSE
62/64, BROMPTON ROAD, LONDON, S.W.1

West Byfleet,
and Haslemere
Offices.

CHARMING REACH OF THAMES

c 3

In a quiet and favourite locality in Berks about 25 miles Town.

**PICTURESQUE TUDOR-STYLE
FREEHOLD RESIDENCE**

In splendid order and lavishly fitted throughout.
3 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Electric
light. Central heating and modern conveniences.
Garage 2 cars. Boathouse and Landing Stage.

THE GARDENS ARE ADORNED WITH HAND-
SOME SPECIMEN TREES; HARD TENNIS
COURT, FINE ROCKERY, KITCHEN GARDEN,
ETC.

**FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR THE
FREEHOLD WILL BE OFFERED BY
AUCTION ON MAY 28th, 1942**

Inspected and recommended by the Joint Auctioneers.

HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807); and CYRIL JONES, Estate Agent, Maidenhead.



FAVOURITE BANBURY DISTRICT

c.4

90 minutes London. Handy for Birmingham.

*5 miles from two main line stations.
Excellent service to London.*

**ATTRACTIVE 17TH-CENTURY
L-SHAPED RESIDENCE**

Full of quaint and interesting features.

LOUNGE HALL 32 ft. by 16 ft., 3 GOOD
RECEPTION, 8 or 10 BED AND DRESSING
ROOMS, 3 BATHROOMS, COMPLETE
OFFICES.

ARTIST'S STUDIO WITH TOP NORTH
LIGHT.



GARAGE FOR 4. STABLING FOR 3.
EXCELLENT WATER.
COMPANY'S ELECTRIC LIGHT.
CENTRAL HEATING. TELEPHONE.

FASCINATING GROUNDS WITH MAG-
NIFICENT YEW HEDGES, EN TOUT
CASTENNISCOURT, ROCKERY, STREAM,
ORCHARD, KITCHEN GARDEN,
PADDOCKS.

IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES

FREEHOLD £6,500

Strongly recommended by the Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62-64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806).

**AN OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED
CHILTERN HILLS**

c.4

Handy for Beckenhamsted or Chesham, with a good bus service passing the entrance gates.
FASCINATING 17TH-CENTURY FARMHOUSE
MODERNISED AND EQUIPPED WITH ALL UP-TO-DATE CONVENIENCES.



Small hall, 2 excellent
reception rooms, 4 bed-
rooms, bathroom, com-
plete offices, lavatory
basins, h. and c.
Company's water. Elec-
tric light and power.
Independent hot water.
Modern drainage. First-
rate stabling and garage.
Large barn. Bungalow.

**DELIGHTFUL
GROUNDS**

inexpensive in upkeep.
Kitchen garden, tennis
and other lawns, to-
gether with large pad-
docks, at present let.

**IN ALL JUST OVER 50 ACRES
ONLY £6,500 FREEHOLD**

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**2 MILES OLD SUSSEX MARKET
TOWN**

c.4

50 minutes London. Bus services pass gates. High up. Delightful views.

FASCINATING SMALL MANOR HOUSE

Lounge hall, 2 reception
rooms, 5 bed and
dressing rooms, 3 bath-
rooms, loggia, small
and compact offices.
Garage for 3 cars. Use-
ful outbuildings. Com-
pany's water. Electric
light and power. Cen-
tral heating, etc.

**INEXPENSIVE
GROUNDS**

Good trees, lawns, or-
chard, kitchen garden.

SWIMMING POOL.
Paddocks, etc.



**IN ALL ABOUT 20 ACRES. FOR SALE FREEHOLD
EARLY POSSESSION.**

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 62/64, Brompton Road, S.W.1. (Tele.: Kensington 1490.
Extn. 806)

SOMERSET AND DORSET BORDERS

c.4

In the Blackmore Vale country and Sparkford Vale Harriers. Under a mile from the station. Handy for Yeovil.

**STONE-BUILT
CHARACTER RESIDENCE**

HALL, 4 EXCELLENT RECEPTION
ROOMS, 12 BED AND DRESSING ROOMS,
2 BATHROOMS, ETC. GOOD OFFICES.

ESSE STOVE.

MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

EXCELLENT WATER (own supply).



TELEPHONE.
MODERN DRAINAGE.
GARAGE FOR 2 CARS.
LARGE BARN.
STABLING. OUTHouses.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS WITH PRO-
DUCTIVE GARDENS, GRASSLAND, ETC.

**IN ALL ABOUT 45 ACRES
ONLY £7,500 FREEHOLD**

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ERNEST FOX, F.S.I., F.A.I.
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BRANKSOME PARK

BOURNEMOUTH WEST

In an excellent residential district within a short distance of the sea and Chines.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-CONSTRUCTED RESIDENCE

DESIGNED AND BUILT FOR A LATE OWNER AT VERY GREAT EXPENSE

12 principal and secondary bedrooms (4 with basins), 4 bathrooms, large hall, winter garden, dining room, lounge, study, library, Maids' sitting room, well equipped kitchen and excellent domestic offices. All main services. Central heating by gas. Garage for 2 large cars. Fruit room. 2 peach houses, tomato house.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE IN SWISS CHALET STYLE, WHICH COST £2,000 TO BUILD.

Picturesque Garden with lawns, rockeries, large pond, productive and well-stocked kitchen garden with fruit trees, the whole extending to an acre of about

4 ACRES. PRICE FREEHOLD £12,000

For particulars apply to FOX & SONS, 52 Poole Road, Bournemouth West.

SOLD

MILTON ABBAS FARMS, DORSET
 342 ACRES

BRIGHTLEY HOUSE, DOLTON, DEVONSHIRE
 WITH 4 ACRES AND 1½ MILES OF SALMON
 FISHING IN THE RIVER TORRIDGE

EGGINTON HALL, DERBYSHIRE
 AN ADAM MANSION, LODGE AND 15 ACRES

"MANNAMEAD," RINGWOOD, HANTS.

"WATERDITCH COTTAGE," N. RINGWOOD, HANTS.

"OAK HATCH," WIMBORNE, DORSET.

"WYTHWINDS," BRANSGORE, HANTS.

"GLENCAIRN," FERNDOWN, DORSET.

6 ACRE FIELD AT BRANSGORE, HANTS.

THE BUNGALOW, CHURCH BRAMPTON, NEAR NORTHAMPTON (purchased for a Client)

TEN HOUSES AND A WORKSHOP AT HAMPTSTEAD, LONDON, N.W.

WANTED

IN HAMPSHIRE, WEST SUSSEX,
 DORSET OR SOMERSET

A RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY of 250 to 350 ACRES of first-class pasture or arable lands with necessary farm buildings and a GENTLEMAN'S HOUSE OF CHARACTER, having 6-7 bedrooms, bath-room, electricity, good water supply. Possession three to twelve months after the date of purchase. **PRICE NOT EXCEEDING £15,000**

Also

Within 6 or 7 miles of the above, a GENTLEMAN'S RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER having 7-9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, electricity, good water supply. Up to 50 ACRES, mostly grass, orchard and woodland. Possession at any time, but not later than three months after the end of the war. **PRICE NOT TO EXCEED £7,000.**

Rough shooting on either of the properties desirable. Fishing an attraction.

Particulars to FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth, who have a special applicant waiting.

SOUTH HAMPSHIRE COAST

WITHIN 300 YARDS OF THE SEA.

A VERY FINE FREEHOLD BUNGALOW RESIDENCE GABLES, FRIARS CLIFF, Nr. CHRISTCHURCH

probably the only one of its kind on the South Coast. Erected for present owner regardless of cost and containing many unique features. The whole in beautiful order and ready for immediate occupation.

DELIGHTFUL GARDENS AND GROUNDS, planned with much thought and care.

This soundly-constructed Bungalow of unusual design, built of the best materials with glazed tile roof. Four bedrooms, bathroom, entrance hall, dining room, lounge and charming sun lounge, large kitchen and excellent offices.



Detached garage to accommodate four cars, with chauffeur's flat over, comprising four rooms, bathroom and kitchen.

GARDEN SHED AND HEATED GREENHOUSE

ALL PUBLIC SERVICES

The GREAT FEATURE OF THE PROPERTY is the gardens and grounds. It would be difficult to appreciate their charm without inspection. Included are well-kept lawns, flower beds and borders, ornamental trees and shrubs, picturesque rock garden, rose pergola, hard tennis court and orchard; also productive kitchen garden; the whole extending to an area of about

1¾ ACRES

Cost present owner £7,000, but very much less will be accepted.

To be offered for SALE by AUCTION at BOURNEMOUTH on THURSDAY, MAY 7th, 1942 (unless previously sold privately)
 Solicitors: Messrs. TRETHOWAN & VINCENT & FULTONS, Crown Chambers, Salisbury. Auctioneers: Messrs. FOX & SONS, Bournemouth, Southampton, Brighton.

HAMPSHIRE AND SURREY BORDERS

Only 31 miles from London.

TO BE SOLD

VALUABLE SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE WITH VERY ATTRACTIVE HOUSE

Containing 5 principal and 2 maids' bedrooms, dressing room, 2 bathrooms, dining room, lounge, study, billiards room, hall, maids' sitting room, kitchen and offices.



Central heating. Electricity and gas. Main drainage. Company's water. Wash basins (h. & c.) in principal bedrooms.

SECONDARY HOUSE, 2 PICTURESQUE COTTAGES, EXCELLENT FARM WITH AMPLE BUILDINGS IN GOOD REPAIR.

THE WHOLE EXTENDS TO AN AREA OF ABOUT

150 ACRES

For detailed particulars apply FOX & SONS, 44-52, Old Christchurch Road, Bournemouth.

YORKSHIRE

4 Miles from a large town.

TO BE SOLD FREEHOLD

WITH VERY EARLY POSSESSION

WELL-KNOWN FARM WITH PERIOD HOUSE AND COTTAGE, 2 OTHER COTTAGES AND SMALLHOLDING

IN ALL ABOUT 193 ACRES

THE HOUSE AND BUILDINGS ARE NOT IN GOOD REPAIR, BUT THERE IS CONSIDERABLE BUILDING VALUE AND A LOW PRICE WILL BE ACCEPTED FOR A QUICK SALE.

TITHE ABOUT £48.

IN PRESENT OWNER'S HANDS FOR MANY GENERATIONS

For particulars, apply FOX & SONS, Land Agents, Bournemouth.

CROFTON HALL ESTATE

NEAR WAKEFIELD.

THERE ARE STILL A FEW LOTS OF VALUABLE

FREEHOLD ACCOMMODATION LAND

FOR SALE ON THIS ESTATE AT LOW PRICES TO CLEAR.

NEARLY ALL WITH ALL SERVICES AND VALUABLE ROAD FRONTAGES FOR POST-WAR DEVELOPMENT.

ABSOLUTELY SAFE INVESTMENTS

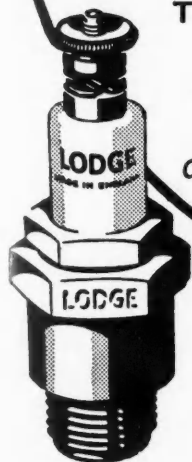
PARTICULARS AND PLANS OF FOX & SONS, ESTATE AGENTS, BOURNEMOUTH.

FOX & SONS, HEAD OFFICE, 44-52, OLD CHRISTCHURCH ROAD, BOURNEMOUTH. (11 BRANCH OFFICES)

LODGE

THE MASTER PLUG

for
the petrol engine
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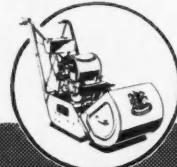
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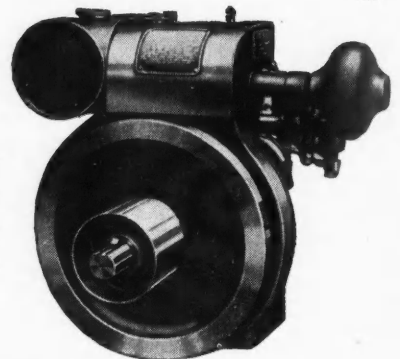
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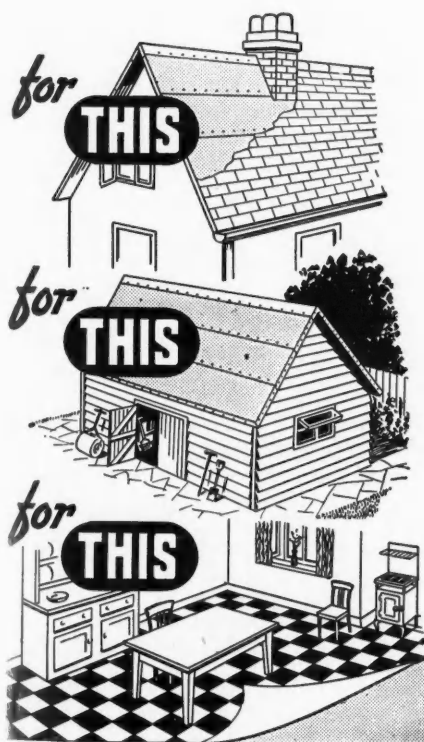


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCI. No. 2363

MAY 1, 1942



Harlip

MRS. PETER SCOTT

Mrs. Scott, whose marriage to Lieut. Peter Scott, R.N.V.R., son of the late Captain Robert Falcon Scott, C.V.O., R.N., and of Lady Kennet, of the Dene, Fritton Hithe, Great Yarmouth, took place on Tuesday, was before her marriage Miss Jane Howard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Howard of The Beacon, Staplecross, East Sussex

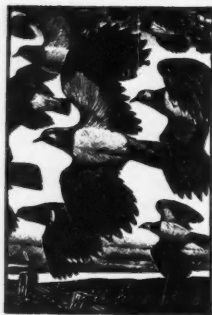
COUNTRY LIFE

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2-10, TAVISTOCK STREET,
COVENT GARDEN,
W.C.2.

Telegrams: Country Life, London.
Telephone: Temple Bar 7351.

ADVERTISEMENTS AND
PUBLISHING OFFICES:
TOWER HOUSE,
SOUTHAMPTON STREET,
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The fact that goods made of raw materials in short supply owing to war conditions are advertised in COUNTRY LIFE should not be taken as an indication that they are necessarily available for export.

LORD PORTAL'S PROMISE

AFTER an apparent damping-down of the fire, the last week in Parliament has shown that the power-house of reconstruction is, at any rate, not forgotten. The sudden and simultaneous disappearance of Lord Reith and Mr. Greenwood suggested to many people that the Government's concentration on immediate issues was momentarily obscuring their view of the future. But we have now evidence that, though action may be slowed up, vision is not entirely obscured and the goal is still in view. The Bill to transfer the planning functions of the Ministry of Health to the Ministry of Building is on its way to the Statute Book, and Lord Portal has solemnly affirmed, in replying to the Bishop of Winchester's rather anxious enquiries, that the policy of his predecessor is unchanged, that the production of the Bill to implement the First Report of the Uthwatt Committee only awaits the arrival of the almost completed report of Lord Justice Scott's Committee on rural reconstruction and Mr. Justice Uthwatt's Committee's second report. There can be no doubt, as the Bishop suggested, and as was clearly shown in the course of a recent "Brains Trust" confabulation on the wireless, that interest in all these matters is widespread, especially among the men in the Forces, who particularly want to know that, when peace comes, they will find the job of constructing a worth-while world awaiting them. As Mr. Burgin pointed out to the "Brains Trust," planning for "physical reconstruction" hinges, so long as the present system of land ownership endures, on the compulsory powers given to the central planning authority. That crucial problem, in one form or another, must be faced sooner or later. Meanwhile, it is important for the impatient to remember that the business of reconstruction includes not only re-housing in all its aspects—slums, overcrowding and the rebuilding of devastated areas—but all the problems of public works and services, the distribution of industry and the maximum development of agricultural production.

Besides these there are a great many other sides of human life, now being considered by Sir William Beveridge's Committee on the social services, which will call for reconstruction; and it is here that the disappearance of Mr. Greenwood seems to be suggesting half-heartedness. Lord Portal has given his promise that the "physical" planning programme will go on as before. Sir William Jowitt has taken over Mr. Greenwood's general oversight of reconstruction of all kinds, and it might be well if he now made as early a statement as possible as to his functions and policy.

RATIONED FUEL

DETAILS of the fuel rationing scheme are, as we write, still awaited, but it is clear from the preliminary discussions in the House that they will not be settled without acute controversy. The problems that arise are indeed complicated, and many people would feel happier about them if it was not felt that they were being tackled from the wrong end. It may not be too late even now to ask whether the ten million tons of coal the Government wish to save could not be more conveniently and profitably saved in another way. Since the beginning of the war the waste matter or ash supplied with our coal, and particularly with our industrial coal, has steadily risen. We consume every year about 200 million tons of coal. If the ash content could be reduced by only 5 per cent.—and the plant is already available for doing it—we should save not only the tonnage the Government are asking for, but also the necessary transport for it, an immense amount of labour in handling the coal after it leaves the colliery, and the labour of collecting and disposing of the refuse. Another point that may be noted is that the whole of the saving is apparently to be made at the expense of the domestic consumer, although he accounts for only about one-quarter of the coal used. It is apparently the Board of Trade's view that appeals to the public to economise have been ignored. Surely it might be remembered that we have just passed through one of the coldest winters for generations.

LIKE THE SHADOW OF A BIRD

*LIKE the shadow of a bird
Thrown against the ground burnt yellow
and brown,
Transient, yet expectation-bringing,
Sweeping from some far distance down—
So the rumour, less than a hope,
Breath of an echo heard
That you were coming—were coming—
But it fled—like the shadow of a bird.*

*Like the shadow of a bird
Flung against house-walls cool and white—
Faint, intangible hint of a promise,
Swift to pass as a dream of night—
So the ghost of an expectation
Ruffled my heart and stirred . . .
Were the long years of waiting ended? . . .
But it passed—like the shadow of a bird.*

HELEN B. G. SUTHERLAND (Kenya Colony).

MUNICIPAL FARMING

THIS is a time when every aspect of agricultural control and organisation deserves discussion. At Cambridge a few weeks ago both Sir Daniel Hall and Dr. Orwin boldly declared that post-war nationalisation was inevitable. That opinion is not general, and there are many other developments on foot, all of which have their advocates. Six months ago the London County Council gave an account of the work of their "Farming Operations" Committee, which showed that the Council already farmed 5,700 acres in the home counties, of which about half had been acquired since the war began. Though this is an outstanding example there is nothing singular about it. Many local and statutory authorities, who require food for their own administrative purposes, have decided that the best way to acquire it is to grow it themselves. The L.C.C. farming ventures have grown out of the needs of their mental hospitals. We have just received from Mr. James Van Sommer, of Bath, a pamphlet which he calls *A Plea for the entry of Country Boroughs and Towns into the Work of Agricultural Production by the People and for the People*. His idea is that a good method of getting townspeople really interested in agriculture would be by establishing them as corporate landowners and farmers. "No rivalry," he says, "would be created with the farmers, as more grain is wanted than we can raise, the demand is ample and there is a definite market price." Nobody blanches at the idea of municipal services to-day; but there is a great difference between the production of food for hospitals and "social needs" and its production for general or local sale. The

municipalities might well make very good landlords in the post-war pattern of large-scale co-operative farming control. But is it their function? Only so far, surely, as may be required to secure efficiency and economy in their own administration.

MAY DAY

THIS May Day belongs to Labour rather than to Leisure: not only the maypoles but the spirits of frolic and gaiety also are absent, and the Latin hymn sung at dawn on Magdalen Tower is probably a unique reminder of the festival as it was long ago. But happily for countrymen, the May flowers ignore the war. The blossom of the may bush itself belongs rather to the end of the month and to June: it was named before the eleven days alteration of the calendar in 1751, and, even earlier and despite accounts of maying on May Day, it must have been the exception rather than the rule to gather may blossom on the month's first day. Says Brand:

It was an old custom in Suffolk, in most of the farm-houses, that any servant who could bring in a branch of hawthorn in full blossom on the 1st of May, was entitled to a dish of cream for breakfast. This custom is now disused, not so much from the reluctance of the masters to give the reward, as from the inability of the servants to find the whitethorn in flower.

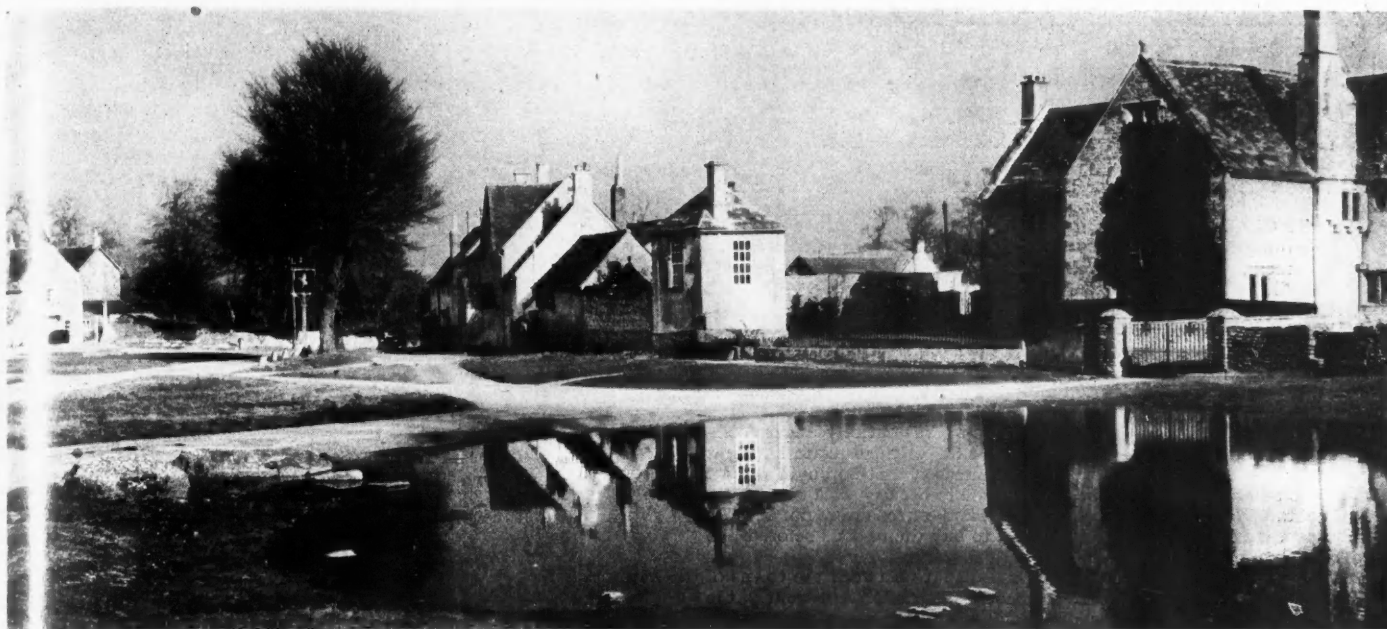
Earlier blooming and more strictly confined to the month of May is the horse-chestnut, to be seen at its best in Bushey Park, whose mile-long avenue with over 300 trees has no equal. In May we enjoy more butterflies, the hatch of the mayfly is noted in every trout-fisherman's diary, and on the coast bird-lovers record the passage of the may-birds—the whimbrel, whose lovely voices so well become the curlews' cousins. But for bird music anywhere, in field or woodland, on down or marsh, May is the best of all months.

EGGS AND THE STATE

TWO illuminating answers were recently given to Professor D. L. Savory, M.P., by the Ministry of Food regarding the losses which were being made by the Government in their handling of eggs. First, the loss incurred by paying 3s. 1d. a dozen to a licensed packer and then selling the eggs to the consumer at 2s. a dozen "will be approximately £11,500,000, all distributing costs and margins included." Second "the loss by reducing the price to the consumer by ½d. per egg is estimated at approximately £3,750,000." Professor Savory points out that the number of eggs allocated last month was only three per person. The reduction by ½d. an egg means, therefore, a saving to the consumer of 1½d. a month, or 1s. 6d. per annum. Can it be maintained, he asks, that this small gain justifies the stupendous outlay of £3,750,000?

A HERO OF OLD WIMBLEDON

TO-DAY we must necessarily mourn the deaths of many young men whose names are well known in the world of games. We may nevertheless spare a line or two to an older one who was once of great celebrity—Dr. Joshua Pim, who has just died at Killiney at the age of 75. He was in his time the commanding figure at Wimbledon, winning the Singles Championship in 1893 and 1894, while in the records of the Doubles the names of Pim and Stoker have still a stirring sound and will always run together in the memory. He belonged to the great days of Irish lawn tennis. Pim, Stoker, Mahony, Hamilton, Ball-Grange—these are a few names that come back, and that of the Dohertys might surely be added, since if they were English in upbringing they were Irish in name and in blood. Incidentally—and it is a compliment worth recalling—H. L. Doherty used to say that next to his brother, R. F., of whom he thought unutterable things, Pim was the best player he had ever seen. That was a tribute indeed from one who had an austere high standard in his judgments of his own game and thought comparatively little of some players whom the world held in great esteem. Doubtless the game has now changed, as games do change, especially in point of speed, and comparisons between different generations are futile; but Dr. Pim is secure of his niche.



E. W. Tattersall

THE VILLAGE IN A MIRROR: BIDDESTONE, WILTSHIRE

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

A KEEPER'S "larder" always contains some interesting specimens, although the results of time and weather often make identification of some of the exhibits impossible. I spent a most interesting half-hour the other day endeavouring to put a name to the many shrivelled relics on the wall of a keeper's cottage where no active keeping has been done for 30 years, and where the museum was started probably well over a hundred years ago. Among them were several peregines, proving that this falcon was far commoner in the south of England half a century ago than he is to-day, and some large skeletons of the weasel family, which could only suggest the polecat, now, of course, extinct in this part of the world. There were several grinning pike skulls together with some otter masks—the river keeper's contribution—and a most peculiar roe-deer head, which suggested almost that some practical joker had put a South African springbok among the British relics.

In places where the skin was firmly nailed to the wall, it was extraordinary how both fur and feather had resisted the passage of time and effects of weather, for both the colour and texture were well preserved. This recalls a story I was told of some very grisly relics, which were found on the doors of two Essex churches—Hadstock and Copford, to be exact. They were fragments of very tough skin discovered under the heads of huge iron nails, which were driven into the oaken doors flush with the planking. On the inner sides of the pieces of skin were long fair hairs, and it is believed that they dated back to the days when Scandinavian rovers used to raid the eastern coast and specialise in the pillage of churches for their sacred ornaments. When any of these pirates were caught and killed by the inhabitants they were skinned, and their skins were nailed to the doors of the churches they had attacked. An effective warning, no doubt, to evil-doers, but an unpleasant exhibit to see at a harvest festival.

POUULTYMEN are complaining of poor hatches of chicks in their incubators this spring with the resulting inability to supply young birds to the large number of would-be pet owners on their waiting lists, among whom I number myself. I presume that this is due partly to the bitter cold of February, and also to a certain extent to low fertility owing to poor feeding. The professional hatcher on whose list I figure tells me he had only 90 chicks from 1,000 eggs, and

I presume that this is true—in any case it provides a most convincing reason why I should not obtain my quota of birds.

A year or so ago I commented in these Notes on the fact that the present-day laying-hen has had all her sitting instinct bred out of her. The desire to sit still remains, but the ability to do it efficiently and quietly has gone, and either she suffers from an acute attack of hysteria when within hailing distance of hatching time, or at the first chirp beneath her she exerts a pressure of 20 lb. to the square inch and flattens out each chick to a pancake. On the other hand I made some disparaging remarks about the general utility of the old-fashioned Croad Langshan, but this I take back with apologies, for I find the Croad, unlike the egg-laying strains, has the maternal instinct fully developed. I have one of the breed covering 17 eggs with such consummate ease that I wish now, in these days of saving of man-power, I had given her two dozen. With a few hens of this calibre one might dispense with the troublesome incubators and brooders altogether.

* * *

MANY people may be surprised to learn that the incubator is not a nineteenth-century invention, but that artificial chick-hatching was practised as far back as the days of the Pharaohs and that the same system is still employed throughout the Nile Valley. There is, in fact, nothing new about the "day-old chick" business, as it was in full swing when the contractors were measuring up the stone for the construction of the Pyramids. The extraordinary part about it is that the professional egg-hatchers all belong to one family, who live in a small village east of Cairo, called Birma, and at the spring of the year they move out to their various beats throughout Egypt.

They build outside their chosen village a small hut of mud brick plastered with mud, and construct inside rows upon rows of shelves. In the centre they make a circular trough, and in this they start a smouldering fire of *tibu* (chaff). When all is ready the wives of the village bring their eggs for incubating, and the hatcher places them along his shelves until the hut is full with possibly some 3,000 eggs or

more. During the whole period of incubation the egg-hatcher leads a hermit's existence, for he lives inside the hut, turning the odd 3,000 eggs over every day, and keeping an eye on the temperature. "Keeping an eye," by the way, is not a mere figure of speech, for the hatcher has no thermometer, and he ascertains if the temperature is correct by placing the eggs against his eyeball. As life quickens within the eggs, and they begin to give off some heat themselves, the fire is damped down and during the last few days the smouldering chaff is extinguished and incubation completed with natural heat.

I have frequently seen these primitive incubators at work, but I have never, unfortunately, been present on hatching day when the villagers arrive to take over their chicks and pay the odd few piastres (2½d.) for the work of hatching. I am told that a 90 per cent. hatch is usual and that a disaster, such as I contrive through over- or under-heating, on most occasions when I am trusted with an incubator, is quite unknown.

One reason for thinking that artificial incubation has been practised for a very long time indeed is that the hens of the Nile Valley have almost entirely lost the desire to sit, and a broody hen of indigenous stock in Egypt is almost unknown.

* * *

IN a recent issue of COUNTRY LIFE there was an interesting article on "Combs on Birds' Claws," in which the author discussed the reason for this pectination: whether it exists for cleaning the plumage, to facilitate the capture of insects in the air, or for what particular purpose it is designed. A case has been recently reported which proves that with the heron this comb is used mainly to clean the long bill, and that feather preening is a secondary consideration. A river keeper in Gloucestershire shot a heron which was evidently in a very weak state, and on picking it up he discovered it had only one leg. The bird had recovered from this injury as the stump was perfectly healed, and when seen in the river it was standing normally and apparently fishing. The heron was reduced to skin and bone and was near death by starvation, which was caused by the fact that its bill was choked up with eel slime and fish scales to such an extent that it could not swallow. It is easy to understand that an unfortunate heron, unable by reason of injury to decarbonise his bill with the sharp comb of his claw after a meal, will eventually reach a stage where the whole of his swallowing apparatus goes out of order.

OLD TOWNS RE-VISITED—IV

MEMORIES OF AN ANCIENT MARKET

Written and Illustrated by LIONEL EDWARDS

ALTHOUGH the City of Salisbury is ecclesiastical in origin, it owes its secular importance to its situation in the watery meadows where five valleys meet. In fact, the city has been likened to a giant hand with the rivers representing the fingers outstretched. These valleys contain the villages and husbandry by which the town and country live. Consequently, Salisbury being a nodal point, its market is both famous and of great antiquity. It was founded by Royal Charter in 1227 and has been held on Tuesdays ever since. A fair was established at the same period and held in August, but in later times in October. Until recently an onion fair, it is now held only for pleasure.

In early times the government of the city was entirely under ecclesiastical control, and we learn that the servants of the Prelate had first pick of the stalls, and possibly that was the reason that no buying might commence before 1 p.m. ! No one was allowed to occupy a stall without a licence obtained from the Bishop's steward, and citizens were not allowed to intercept tradesmen en route to market to buy their goods before these had been exhibited on the stalls.

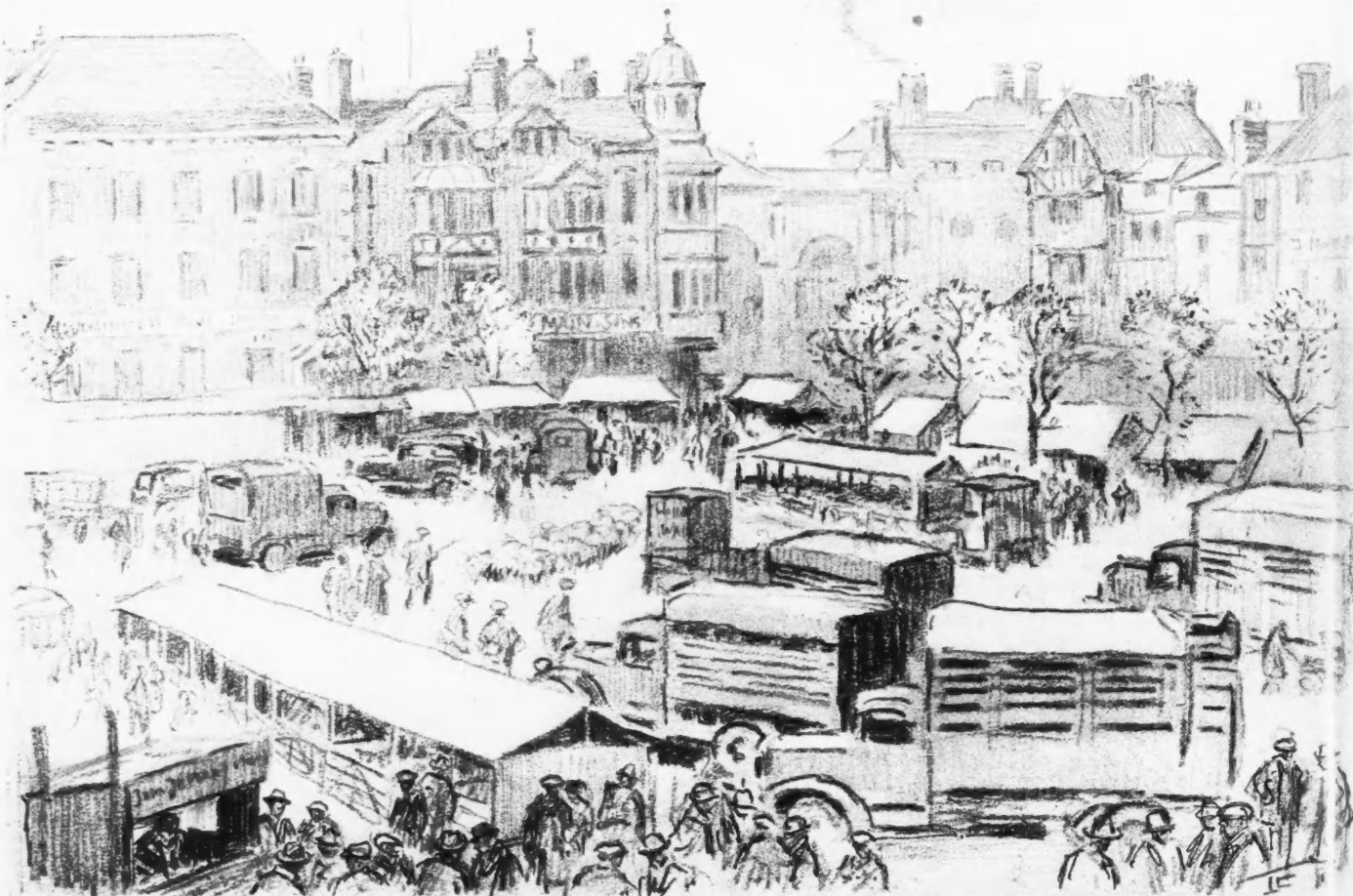
There seems to have been a perennial dispute between the towns of Wilton and Salisbury over their respective markets. Apparently the building of Harnham Bridge short-circuited the trade that previously came through Wilton, for it cut out from that town most of the goods and merchandise from the west, which now came direct into the city *via* this new bridge. Another source of trouble—perhaps the chief one—was that the Bishop gave permission for a daily market in Salisbury instead of sticking to the Charter. Consequently the dispute was carried on intermittently down to 1634, an agreement eventually being reached by which Salisbury held markets on Tuesdays and Saturdays and Wilton on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.

Wilton was a town of considerable size and importance, for it was, to quote Leland, "hedde town of Wiltshire" and had "12 paroch churches or more," but when it was smitten by the Black Death a third of the population died. This settled the fate of Wilton as "hedde town of Wiltshire." What remains to-day is but a shadow of its greatness, but it is a lovely shadow, quite unspoiled by modern building.

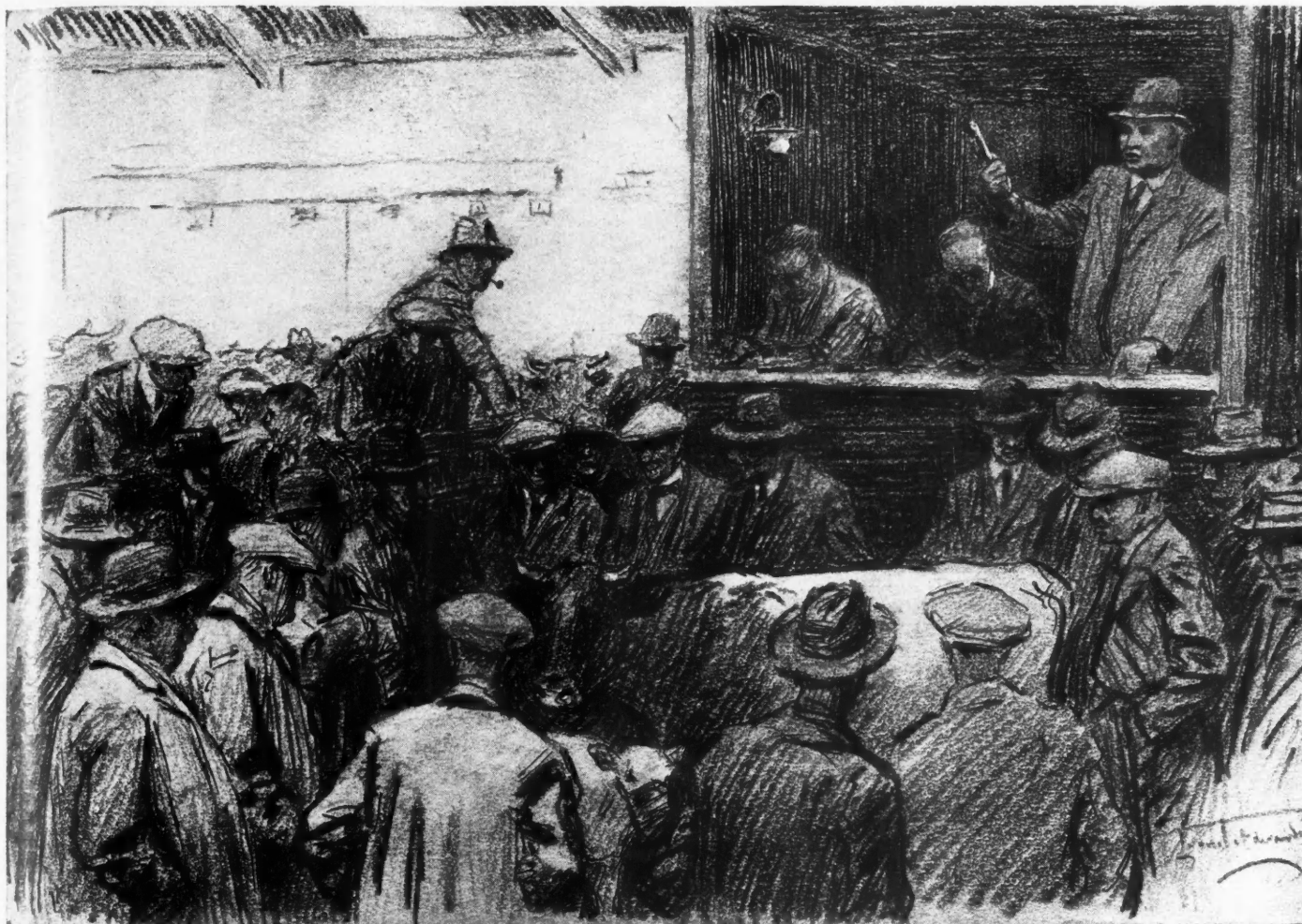
The advent of the motor age has probably altered Salisbury market in the last twenty years or so more than it changed in the previous eight hundred. Motor transport has not only greatly increased the volume



HARNHAM BRIDGE DIVERTED TRADE FROM WILTON
A dispute between Salisbury and Wilton over their markets lasted for many years



SALISBURY MARKET—PROBABLY MORE ALTERED IN THE LAST 20 YEARS THAN IN THE PREVIOUS 800



A SALE YARD IN WHAT WAS ORIGINALLY THE STABLING OF A POSTING INN
Increased stock and decreased market space led to the opening of many private sale yards in the city

of traffic passing through the city, but it has also enlarged the area from which stock is sent into market. Consequently the meat has grown too large for the dish, and the market-square cannot now hold the increased human and animal population on Tuesdays. Until recently cattle were sold in the square and tied to the iron railings which stand on the south side of the square and are still called the Ox Rows. Now calves are still sold in the square. Drovers of Irish heifers used to be sold in this part of the market "straight from Ireland."

There was once an Irish dealer who was famous for working off an old stunt on the unsuspecting. Picking out four of the best

heifers from the bunch he would intercept a likely buyer and say: "Look at 'em! Ain't they beauties? You bid me. I'll try to sell." The possible buyer would name a price. "No, no, bedad that's no good," the Irishman would say, and turn away. The would-be buyer, having gone on, the dealer then picked out four smaller, but similar looking beasts, and pursuing the same buyer, would say, "Come you back now and bid me again, an' I'll try to meet you." The same offer, or possibly one just a trifle more, would be made, and this time accepted. Not until later would the new owner realise he had bought a different lot!

To return to the market. The increase in stock for sale and lack of space has led to the opening of many private sale yards in the city. I have in mind one in the Canal, which was originally the stabling of the Spread Eagle, a posting inn. In coaching days it must have been full of horses, for Salisbury was the principal town on the Exeter road. When it is remembered that apart from privately-owned animals and posting horses, coach proprietors reckoned on a horse to every mile, one can imagine what an immense horse population must have been stabled in the city.

The upper rooms of the inn, now used for the subsidiary

sales of poultry, etc., were undoubtedly the sleeping rooms of the host of grooms, 'ostlers and postboys employed in that horsey age. In the sale yard below, instead of the auctioneer's voice shouting "Fifty guineas I am bid. Any advance on fifty?" in those days one would have heard the shout of "Next pair out!" and the postboy next on the list for duty would unhitch his pair of horses, which would be standing ready harnessed on the pillar reins, and come stumping out to "put them to." The "boy" (who might be a wizened old man!) was always ready booted and spurred, with his false leg ready adjusted to save the right leg from being crushed by the pole of the chaise. (The false leg was of steel, much the same as the leg-guard worn by wheel drivers of the R.H.A. when they were really Horse Artillery, and not so in name only.)

Fivepence a mile was the fare, and tips. It is to be hoped the latter were generous, as, like waiters, postboys depended more on tips than on wages for their living. These postboys frequently rode fifty miles a day with the two pairs of horses committed to their charge, in all weathers, both day and night. Their life would scarcely be appreciated by the modern chauffeur or taxi-driver, who are their lineal descendants and whose job is a luxury trade by comparison.

The premises of another auctioneer were the livery and posting stables of James Herring, who horsed the vehicles which took Victorian tourists to see Stonehenge and other famous places. Herring was somewhat unlike the conventional livery stable proprietor, being a staunch teetotaler and a chapel preacher. He was an exceptionally good horse-master and did his animals well, always seeing to their feeding himself. He was also a good "whip." Once a pair of black horses in a hearse which he was driving himself bolted, yet he steered this clumsy conveyance all through the traffic in Fisherton Street, and eventually



A CHARACTERISTIC HORSE-DEALER OF A FORMER DAY

stopped the animals without damage to anyone.

Another Salisbury character was Mr. Edward Simper, a well-known cheese merchant who bought his cheeses from the local farmers and sold them in the "Cheese Fair"—that corner of market-square adjacent to the Midland Bank and to-day used as a car park, but still called the Cheese Fair. These cheeses were set out—"pitched" is the technical term—on a tarpaulin covered with straw on the ground. Simper always wore a smock and tall hat when selling.

Not long ago I came across a Mrs. Dawkins, aged 86, of Shrewton, who remembered, as a child of six, coming into Salisbury by carrier's cart to see the public hanging of a sheep-stealer (the last public hanging in that city). She, however, remembered most clearly having to walk the greater part of the way home, as the carrier's cart had a breakdown. Twenty miles is a long way for a six-year-old, and the actual hanging did not apparently remain in her memory as vividly as her sore feet.

First among other characters I feel ought to be included is the owner and driver of the Salisbury-Coombe Bissett express, Mrs. Rideout (a good West Country name) about 1870. She came into market every Tuesday with a two-wheeled hooded carrier's cart pulled by two donkeys in tandem fashion. Several people remember her well, particularly from the fact that she always pulled up at the Haunch of Venison; going inside she would buy two tankards of beer, one for each donkey. When they had finished she drove on to the market-square.

Another was Tom Scutcher, a well-known horse-dealer who specialised in pairs of carriage horses. His skeleton brakes, with one old and one young horse in the shafts, could be seen (up to about 1900) driving every day through Salisbury streets getting the young 'uns quiet in traffic. He sold a very good class of horse, with a price to match. He had a rival who sold a less expensive animal. When a prospective purchaser quibbled over the price, compared with what he had been asked by this rival, Tom replied, "Ah, but the difference is, when I sell a horse it is a horse!"

Of more recent date was George Penny, another horse-dealer. To this day he is remembered as one whose word in selling horses could



CALVES FOR SALE IN SALISBURY MARKET

be relied on—a characteristic the public are apt not to associate with the horse-dealing fraternity. Originally a dairyman, he started by buying a few cheap horses. His method was to give a week's trial for £1. He would seldom give a warranty. He simply said, "You try him, and if you don't like him, send him back with £1 and try another." Many of them did come back, but it was, I think, really the fairest method of horse-dealing anyone could devise. He was supposed to have made a small fortune in the last war, when there was a great shortage of horses owing to the demand for remounts for the Army. Whether he did is problematical, as I am told he died a comparatively poor man.

To-day not many horses are sold in the market itself, most of them being auctioned in the private sale yards. Anyway, Salisbury is not a horsey centre, except for agricultural horses, being too far from the best hunting countries. The numerous young farmers in breeches and gaiters suggest horses, but the clean strapping on their breeches gives away the fact that most of them seldom bestride a saddle!

Comparatively few sheep are sold to-day in

the market. I believe Messrs. Jeffreys started the present sheep auctions. Up to fifty years ago the farmers sold their sheep themselves, having their own pens or pitches in the market-place, but at present, owing to the vast expansion of arable farming, the sheep market has been rather hard hit.

Although Salisbury is the principal city in a great sheep country, the largest and best-known sheep fairs are held at Britford, Weyhill and Wilton. There is, however, a July fair for Hampshire Down Rams, just outside the city at Old Sarum, and another private clearance fair called The Butts in November at the same place.

In times of peace many tourists flock to see Salisbury Cathedral but scarcely look at the city itself, and most certainly they do not realise that, although the Cathedral brought fame to Salisbury, it was its market that brought it wealth. Although petrol pumps and multiple shops have destroyed the character of the main thoroughfares, the side streets or the view from almost any back window will still reveal vistas of an ancient and picturesque city but little changed for the last two hundred years.

STRANGE PETS

By FRANK W. LANE

MANY famous people have had strange pets and have turned their homes into miniature zoological gardens. In his biography of Rossetti, A. C. Benson declares, for instance: "He bought curious animals, which he kept in the garden: he possessed at one time or another a wombat, a woodchuck, an armadillo, a racoon, a kangaroo, a deer, a chameleon, a salamander, and even a zebu, which last proved to be dangerous. The wombat used to sleep on the *épergne* in the middle of the dinner-table, entirely indifferent to the talk, the movement, and the lights. On one occasion it took advantage of a particularly enthusiastic and absorbed discussion to descend from its place and gnaw the contents of a box of expensive cigars."

CHASED BY A ZEBU

The zebu, which is the humped domestic ox of India, was bought because Rossetti was "struck with its beauty." For a time it was kept in the back garden, fastened to a tree.

But zebus are strong. One day the beast tore the tree up by the roots and started to chase the poet round the flower-beds. Fortunately the zebu was somewhat hampered by having to trail a whole tree behind it, and Rossetti managed to escape. Shortly afterwards Rossetti gave the zebu away.

Alexandre Dumas the elder wrote a book, *Histoire de mes bêtes*, about his many pets. In addition to a dozen dogs he had a vulture (Diogenes), three monkeys (one named after an actress), a macaw, a golden pheasant (Lucullus), a fox cub and a tortoise (Gazelle).

While Lord Byron was living at Ravenna he was surrounded with animals. In a letter to Peacock, Shelley wrote that Byron had "ten

horses, eight enormous dogs, three monkeys, five cats, an eagle, a crow, and a falcon; and all these, except the horses, walk about the house, which every now and then resounds with their unarbitrated quarrels, as if they were masters of it."

Shelley adds in a postscript to the above letter: "I find that my enumeration of the animals was defective, and that in a material point. I have just met on the grand staircase five peacocks, two guinea-hens and an Egyptian crane."

I suppose few men have kept a greater number and variety of pets about the house than that fine old Victorian naturalist, Frank Buckland. He had every advantage for pet-keeping from his youth. He was born into a home in which guinea-pigs could often be seen running over the tables and a pony could be seen cantering round the dining-room with three laughing children on its back; a magpie, a jackdaw and a fox, several hawks, owls and ferrets were permanent guests.

At school Buckland kept in one of his lockers at various times an owl, an adder, a buzzard and a raccoon. (An entry in his diary reads: "Dick, the rat, stole away two five-pound notes from my drawers.") A whole regiment of tame jackdaws regarded him as provider of bread and milk. Hedgehogs abounded in the vicinity.

When Buckland moved to Christ Church, Oxford, he had, or made, greater scope for his beloved pets. He had his rooms on the ground floor and used the court as a small zoo. In addition to a young bear named Tiglath Pileser, he had a monkey, an eagle, a jackal, several marmots, guinea-pigs, squirrels and dormice, an adder, many harmless snakes

and slowworms, green frogs and a chameleon.

The chameleon was allowed liberties similar to those enjoyed by Rossetti's wombat. It was permitted to stand upon an inverted wineglass and assimilate flies. This it did with a concentrated gravity and entire want of speculation in its opaque and protruding eyes, which convulsed wine parties, especially when it concluded its performance by tumbling headforemost into the preserved ginger.

It is small wonder that when Buckland had a home of his own he peopled it with animals of many shapes, sizes and countries. Fortunately he married a woman who, he said, "can tame any animal in the world—*ecce signum*, myself."

MONKEYS' PLAY-TIME

Included in the Bucklands's family circle was a succession of monkeys who were let out of their cages at "play-time" and chased one another over bookcases, tables and mantelpiece. A dynasty of suricates, various mongooses, several marmosets, a laughing jackass, a parrot, a thrush, a Turkish wolfhound and various sick animals sent from the Zoo to be nursed back to health were all at times residents in the Bucklands's home. And all these in addition to the snakes, scorpions and insects which Buckland's large public sent to him.

The Datok Rajah Kiah of Jebebu kept a specimen of the rare two-horned Asiatic rhinoceros as a pet for seven years. It was a male and had been captured when a baby. It was allowed to forage in the jungle during the day, had its own mud wallows (essential to its health) and used to return to the house in the evening for a meal of rice. When the rice was ready one of the master's servants would give

a loud call, and the little beast would answer from the jungle and come back at full speed.

After seven years the Rajah agreed to sell the beast and it was taken away. About a week later the purchaser returned with it and said it was sick and could travel no farther. The poor animal had been dragged along a jungle path and had been allowed no chance to wallow. As a result its skin was cracked in dozens of places and it soon died.

"Mad" Jimmy Hirst of Rawcliffe, who flourished in the Bohemian days of the eighteenth century, actually tamed a bull to such an extent that he harnessed it like a horse and rode it across country. When he had taught the bull, which he christened Jupiter, to jump, he rode it to foxhounds. If Hirst went out shooting he rode Jupiter, and accompanying him as "gundogs" were several pigs which he had trained as pointers.

PYTHON IN A FLAT

Before the war a 9ft. long python was kept in a London flat. The reason given was that it caught the mice. It made itself thoroughly at home and used to curl up in an armchair. It was quite docile and allowed visitors to stroke its head and entwine its body round their necks. I have read that certain American business firms employ pythons, not to keep the mice down, but to keep burglars out!

A woman in Mexico keeps two boa constrictors as pets. The snakes sleep on their mistress's bed. Their daily food, which is said to cost over £2, consists of worms and flies and special courses supplied by the local zoo. The boas are washed daily, and a tooth-brush is used to clean their scales.

A remarkable example of fish-taming is attributed to a Mr. Raul Vasquez, a native of

Key West in America. In a tidal pool 280ft. long by 80ft. wide he keeps an odd assortment of more than 70 varieties of fish. "I do a lot for my fish," he says: "that is, I provide a nice comfortable home for them and never allow them to be annoyed—by myself or anyone else. I give them plenty of good fresh food and when I tap on the rock they understand; they know it is feeding time. Within a week I tamed a fierce barracuda so that it became as tractable as a pet cat."

TALKS TO FISH

Mr. Vasquez talks to his fish in almost the same manner as others talk to their dogs and horses. When he whistles fish jump to snap at morsels of food he holds to them. When he goes down to the pool and raps with a stick fish swim to him from all directions.

An "impossibility" which Mr. Vasquez has accomplished is to get fish to allow him to pick them up. A man who has seen him do this says the fish remain quiet. With a final scratch on the back Mr. Vasquez returns them to the water.

Such a fondness for fish reminds me of the report which appeared in a Newfoundland newspaper of a man who was so fond of his pet fish that it cost him his wife. According to the newspaper account the wife applied for a divorce on the grounds that her husband insisted on keeping a large catfish in the only bath in the house.

If the husband knew his elder Pliny he might have been comforted to remember that a Roman woman named Antonia loved her pet lamprey so dearly that she hung a pair of gold ear-rings round its gills and that the orator Hortensius wept when he was told that his pet fish was dead.

W. H. Hudson has recorded that he knew a woman who tamed newts and had a slow-worm for her favourite pet. Hudson said she never tired of expatiating on the slow-worm's lovable qualities.

Lord Palmerston used every day to feed a toad which lived for many years in a fractured cannon-ball in the grounds of Broadlands. A fashionable woman on the Riviera kept a pet snail and set it on the table beside her in restaurants and ordered lettuce for it.

Benjamin Kidd used to keep pet bees which flew about his room and were stated to come when called to feed. Kidd's coat buttons appeared to fascinate the insects. Every day they carefully examined them as if they thought them a new kind of flower and were endeavouring to extract the nectar.

BEEES AND A BELL

I have read of another apiarist whose bees were said to leave their hives and cluster all over him when a bell was rung. A bee-master with whom I discussed this considers it possible, but improbable. Legend has it that a few days after the apiarist's death a relative went to place some flowers on the grave and found it covered with a swarm of bees!

And so to what is perhaps the strangest pet ever kept by man. Gérard de Nerval, the French poet, used to keep a pet lobster, and take it for walks with a coloured ribbon as a lead. His explanation for choosing such a strange pet is interesting, if not convincing. "Why is a pet lobster any more absurd than a cat, dog, gazelle, lion, or any other creature?" he protested. "Lobsters are quiet and serious; they neither bark nor bite, and they know the deepest secrets of the sea."

THE DUKE OF RUTLAND'S PLATE AT BELVOIR CASTLE—I

By E. ALFRED JONES

THE Historical Manuscripts Commission Report on the manuscripts of the Duke of Rutland contains many references to curious and interesting silver vessels, unfortunately melted long ago. The first item is a barber's basin with a jug, a chafing dish, and a spice box with a little spoon, dating from the time of Henry VIII; another chafing dish and a ewer are mentioned in 1533 and six gilt spoons with peacocks (the family crest) in 1542. In the reign of James I are many silver things of surpassing interest, such as a "treble pinnacle salt" in 1610, a "great charger" in 1611, a basin and ewer of Bacchus and Ceres in 1613, followed by a chamber pot in 1614. For the first time the name of a goldsmith is recorded, namely, in 1620, when Edward Sewster [Semster] sold a basin and ewer and two "lyon pottes" of Nuremberg work. A rare item is a warming-pan bought from John Perry, goldsmith, in 1640-1. In a list of silver in 1633 are eight dozen trencher plates, 85 dishes, and a "neste of tumbling bowles containing three and four joynted spoons." At Haddon Hall in 1639-40 were a warming-pan, two dishes for oranges and lemons, two little boats, four porringers with spoons for the children, six little spoons with forks at the end, and a great salt of three heights, with the peacock (the family crest) on the top. Silver for race prizes are mentioned in 1669: two great candlesticks won at Newmarket and a great tankard to hold four quarts, won by the horse Tinker at Sir John Wray's course in 1670. A great cup and cover called "The Doctor" is a curious item in 1675.

Of all the treasure mentioned before the time of Charles II, the only remaining pieces are the magnificent and unique Elizabethan ewer and basin of 1579-80 and 1581-2 (Figs. 1 and 2). The silver-gilt ewer is 16 ins. high and is formed of red cornelian cut into concentric cylinders from a single block, three forming the body and one the neck. It is encircled by bands of the finest arabesque work, straps, scrolls, fruit, garlands and masks, interspersed with centaurs, tritons, dolphins, etc., and emblematic

of the elements. Supporting the body are four exquisitely modelled and chased female caryatides, terminating in snails. The narrow agate neck is connected to the spout and lip by four small but also beautiful terminal figures with forked and intertwining tails. The spout is of finely modelled female mask and the remarkable handle is fashioned like a nude and helmeted triton with a bold arched body and forked and intertwined extremities. On his back is poised a large snail, with a smaller snail perched on its shell. On the short stem are eagles' heads richly worked in relief, garlands and ovolo edges. Some little holes in the foot indicate that it was once adorned with jewels.

The basin, 18 ins. in diameter, is somewhat inferior in the general design and is set with thirteen large agates cut *en cabochon*. It is covered all over with embossed decoration, emblematic of earth, air and water, and comprising a wealth of ornament, monsters, masks, snails, insects, foliage, fruit and flowers, winged figures, birds and butterflies, as well as crabs, lobsters, water shells and fish. The agates display beautiful colours if the dish is held before a light. It weighs 82 oz. 14 dwt. with the agates.

The ewer is stamped with the London date-letter for 1579-80 and the basin for 1581-2, and were probably acquired by the fourth Earl of Rutland (1563-87). Both vessels bear the unknown maker's mark of three trefoils slipped within a trefoil, probably a variation of the mark found on the mounts of Chinese porcelain vessels by an Elizabethan goldsmith who specialised in such work.

None of the James I and Charles I plate has escaped the disastrous destruction of the Civil War. The survival of the Elizabethan ewer and basin is perhaps due to the agates in them, and the consequent loss in intrinsic value. But there is a noble display of gorgeous vessels of the extravagant reign of Charles II. Ranking first in importance is the enormous wine-cistern, "large enough for a bath," which was provided in 1682 for the tenth Earl of Rutland (Fig. 4). The illustration conveys but a poor impression

of its great size, the biggest of the period in existence, 45½ ins. long, 39¼ ins. wide, and 18¼ ins. high. The body is covered with large fluting, separated by chased foliage; the border and edge are decorated with foliage and the edge is ornamented. It stands on four large claw feet clasping balls 7½ ins. high, and the two impressive ring handles are appropriately formed of the Manners family crest: On a chapeau gules turned up ermine a peacock in its pride . . . but without the chapeau. Finely engraved inside the cistern are the Rutland arms: [Or] two bars [azure] a chief quarterly of the last and [gules] in the first and fourth two fleur-de-lis a lion passant guardant [all or], for Manners, impaling [Or] fretty [gules] a canton ermine for Noel. Motto: POUR Y PARVENIR. The impaled arms indicate the earl's marriage in 1673-4 to his third wife, Catherine, daughter of Baptist (Noel), third Viscount Campden.

Original bills for plate are seldom preserved, but at Belvoir Castle there is one for this cistern, as follows:

June the 12th, 1682.

Recd. of the right honble. John Earle of Rutland by the handes of Mr. Francis parke (? paske) in full for a Silver Cesterne weighing 1,979 oz. 10 dwt. and in full of all Accompts debts and demands whatsoever to the day of the date hereof I say recd.

616 lb. : 10s. : 00d.

For Mr. Fran: Child and Self

Jno. Rogers.

The price would be more than £3,000 in the money of to-day.

The names on the bill are those of Francis Child, an apprentice for eight years of William Hall, goldsmith, from 1656, who became Lord Mayor of London in 1698-99 and a knight, and his partner, John Rogers (born about 1657), of the well-known firm of goldsmith-bankers, originally Child and Blanchard, at the Sign of the Marygold, within Temple Bar.

Stamped on the cistern are the London date-letter for 1681-2 and the maker's mark, "R.C." in a dotted circle (as in Jackson for 1681-2), which I suggest as the mark of Robert

Cooper, son of William Cooper, yeoman, of Lasbury, Buckinghamshire, apprenticed to Thomas George, goldsmith, for seven years from 1663 and admitted a freeman of the Goldsmiths Company in 1670. The same mark is on other plate at Belvoir Castle to be described later, as well as on many other vessels scattered about the country in private collections and colleges, indicating the great activity and prosperity of Robert Cooper.

J. J. Shannon, R.A., painted the cistern with the present Marchioness of Anglesey as a girl seated in it, with her young brothers, the late Lord Haddon and the late Duke of Rutland, standing near it. It has been used for many christenings of members of the family throughout its long history.

The wine-cistern should be more correctly called a wine-cooler, its purpose being to contain ice-water or ordinary water, with bottles or jugs standing inside, on the floor of the dining-room, frequently at the side of the master of the household. Such cisterns were apparently in use in silver as early as 1508-11 in Flanders, as is proved by one of circular form with silver bottles standing inside, which may be seen in Quentin Matsys's celebrated triptych at Antwerp. There is an even earlier illustration in the use of a wine-cistern, in a woodcut ascribed to Michael Wolgemut (1439-1519), representing Solomon and his Wives at a state banquet. Later in the century it was made of Italian majolica and of copper and appears in this metal in pictures of the Venetian school. Copper cisterns of fluted pattern are common and are depicted in pictures of the Dutch school of the seventeenth century. Although no English silver cistern earlier than 1674 is perhaps extant to-day, there is evidence of its

use in England in the reign of Charles I, not only in a drawing of one in Whitehall Palace by Inigo Jones, but also from the picture at Hampton Court Palace by Gerard Houckgeest (c. 1600-55), representing Charles I and Henrietta Maria dining in public. An ornate fluted cistern may there be seen, and another of the same design in the companion picture depicting the Queen of Bohemia at a similar dinner. But it was not until the time of Charles II, when silver was employed in larger vessels and ornaments than at any other period in English history, that silver wine-cisterns became relatively common in the great houses of England. The King had doubtless been familiar with their use during his exile, if the picture in the Groothuis at Bruges by Jan van Meuninxhove in 1671 may be accepted as evidence. This picture represents the banquet given to Charles by his brother Henry, Duke of Gloucester at Bruges in 1656, and shows a cistern containing a bottle and ewer.

Not without interest is the metal cistern in the large group at Chatsworth painted by the Dutchman, Pieter Roestraten, son-in-law of Frans Hals, after his arrival in England. Pepys in 1667 speaks of going to see a very pretty copper cistern for the table, priced at £6 or £7. Many silver cisterns have been melted because of their great intrinsic value: for example, one weighing 1,000 oz. given by Charles II to his mistress, the Duchess of Portsmouth in 1672. The same fate has befallen the greater cistern of 3,496 oz. provided in 1687 by the banker-goldsmiths Child and Rogers, already mentioned, for the Earl of Devonshire. Not one of the four silver cisterns wrought for William III in 1689 has survived. One of them was engraved with 346 arms at 5s. a coat



1.—EWER OF CORNELIAN AND SILVER-GILT. Height, 16 ins. 1579-80



2.—SILVER-GILT BASIN SET WITH AGATES
Diameter, 18 ins. 1581-2

and 186 ciphers at 1s. 2d. each. Nor have any other royal silver cisterns of this or any other reign been preserved.

A short survey of the cisterns which have escaped the melting-pot may be conveniently interpolated here. Earliest of all is one of 1674-5 in the possession of the Earl of Rosebery, with one of the latest, wrought in 1773-4, by a prominent firm of goldsmiths, Daniel Smith and Robert Sharp, which is decorated in the style of decoration of Robert Adam, the architect, whose influence in the design and decoration of silver and of old Sheffield plate is greater than is generally recognised. Another noble cistern of the reign of Charles II, impressive in size and magnificence, measuring 42 ins. by 32 ins. and weighing 1,160 oz., is at Welbeck Abbey and is illustrated in the present writer's catalogue of the Duke of Portland's plate. It was wrought in 1682-3 by the royal artificer, Charles Shelley. Covering the sides are large plain bosses or fluting and the cistern stands on four lions' claws, while the handles are affixed to lions' masks. Inside are the arms of 20 quarterings of Robert Harley, first Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, by a master engraver of heraldry, unfortunately not identified by name. A small one by Gabriel Sleath in 1710-11 is also at Welbeck Abbey and is illustrated in the catalogue mentioned.

Although the destruction of cisterns has been lamentably large, several examples of the reigns of Queen Anne and George I may be described. One immense piece by that admirable goldsmith, Benjamin Pyne, in 1702-3,



weighing as much as 2,056 oz., which belonged to John, second Duke of Argyll, was given by him to his daughter, Mary Viscountess Coke, from whom it has descended to her sister, Lady Dalkeith and to the present Duke of Buccleuch. The Duke of Devonshire has a large cistern of 1718-19, and the Marquess of Exeter one of fine workmanship about the same date. To these may be added one of 1708-9, with a fountain of the same year, both by David Willaume, illustrated on page 791 of Jackson's *History of English Plate*, as then belonging to the Duke of Cumberland.

No English collection can match in number the cisterns in the old Imperial collection of Russia. First in date is one of about 1705, adorned with the arms of Evelyn Pierrepont, first Duke of Kingston, which is presumed to have been taken to St. Petersburg in 1777 by the notorious Elizabeth Chudleigh, Countess of Bristol, the bigamous wife of the second Duke. Catherine II paid marked attention to her and this cistern was probably her parting gift to the Empress. The second cistern is smaller and came from the workshop in 1712-13 of one of the most accomplished of the Huguenot refugee goldsmiths who fled to England in 1685, Louis Mettayer by name (died in 1740). The third cistern, one of the most ambitious products of the busy workshop of Paul de Lamerie, is dated 1726-7 and is engraved with the arms of the extinct (1736) earldom of Scarsdale. Lastly is the well-known magnificent example of rococo workmanship—the cistern completed in 1734-5 by Charles Kandler from a design of

Henry Jernegan. It weighs as much as 8,000 oz. and holds 60 gallons. Its history is familiar: it was disposed of in a lottery, authorised by Parliament to provide funds for building a new bridge over the Thames at Westminster, and was won by a Mr. Batten. It is not recorded how or when it went to Russia, but it was not improbably bought by Catherine the Great with her other great collections of art. Several reproductions of it by the electrotype process have been made, including one in the Victoria and Albert Museum. The other cisterns are illustrated in the writer's book on the Emperor of Russia's Old English plate.

Some cisterns were accompanied by tall and massive vase-shaped fountains in the early eighteenth century. Of the few in existence, two of the earliest are dated 1700-1 and belong to the Duke of Buccleuch, another of the same date is at Althorp, and one, 1702-3, was in the collection of the Duke of Newcastle. A fine example by Thomas Farrer, 1720-1, is in the possession of the Earl of Rosebery. One by Paul de Lamerie, 1720-1, is or was in the Hermitage at Leningrad. Two belonging to Lord Scarsdale (one dated 1732-3) are among the latest. That at Belvoir (Fig. 3), is rightly regarded as one of the finest extant; it is richly decorated with a variety of straps and other ornament and fitted with two jointed handles and a dolphin spout. In the inventory of 1744, so great was its size, 27 ins., and then weight, 350 oz., that it was popularly called "The Tower Bowl." It is engraved with the arms of the second Duke, impaled with those of his first wife, Catharine, sister of Wriothesley, second Duke of Bedford, whom he married in 1693. That it came from the workshop in 1728-9 of the Huguenot, David Willaume, is proof of the excellence of the workmanship.

(Left) 3.—WINE-FOUNTAIN, BY DAVID WILLAUME, 1728-29
Height, 27 ins. 346½ oz.



4.—THE GREAT WINE-CISTERN, BY ROBERT COOPER, 1681-82. 45½ ins. long, 39½ ins. wide, 18½ ins. high



1.—UP THE ILEX GLADE THAT LOOKS TO THE SEA—THE SOUTH FRONT

HIGHCLIFFE CASTLE, HAMPSHIRE—II

THE HOME OF THE HON. MRS. STUART-WORTLEY

The romantic conception of Lord Stuart de Rothesay, Ambassador in Lisbon, Paris and St. Petersburg, the building, 1807-35, incorporates the French Gothic Manoir des Andelys

THE creation of Highcliffe "Castle"—the third and present dwelling on the shore of Christchurch Bay—was the work of a lifetime; its background the apocalyptic drama of Europe through 25 fateful years. When Charles Stuart got back from St. Petersburg in 1807, where his chief and he had been impotent

witnesses of Russia's betrayal of the Allied cause in the Treaty of Tilsit, all Europe, with the doubtful exception of the Spanish Peninsular, seemed lost. At that juncture an opportunity presented itself to him for buying back some of the Highcliffe property, including the site of his grandfather, the Earl of Bute's, strange seaside house, which

his father had sold 14 years before. In the gloomy circumstances—which we can readily appreciate to-day—investment in land might well have been prompted by prudence. But, from the first, Charles Stuart seems to have been impelled rather by the ardent resolve at all costs to re-establish himself some day on the exquisitely romantic spot discovered by his grandfather. He cannot then—he was not yet 30—have foreseen the conditions under which his castle would be completed nearly 30 years later: himself appointed by Buonaparte's conqueror ambassador to the restored Bourbons, and their representative enduring a second exile on the Dorset coast 50 miles away. Between 1807 and 1835 what catastrophes and revolutions!—in which Stuart was too deeply implicated to escape physically for more than an occasional day into the scene of his dream. Yet throughout the years, behind the workings of his astute, industrious, material brain, the dream castle gradually evolved, taking concrete shape, having its colourful contents assembled from two chief sources: the Middle Ages and the homes of Napoleonic celebrities.

A start had been made with building before, in 1803, he was ordered to proceed to Spain to put himself in touch with Sir John Moore. Though Moore's famous march cost him his life, it had the effect of disorganising Napoleon's plans and paved the way for Wellington's decisive peninsular campaigns. Stuart was given the chance of proving his capacity



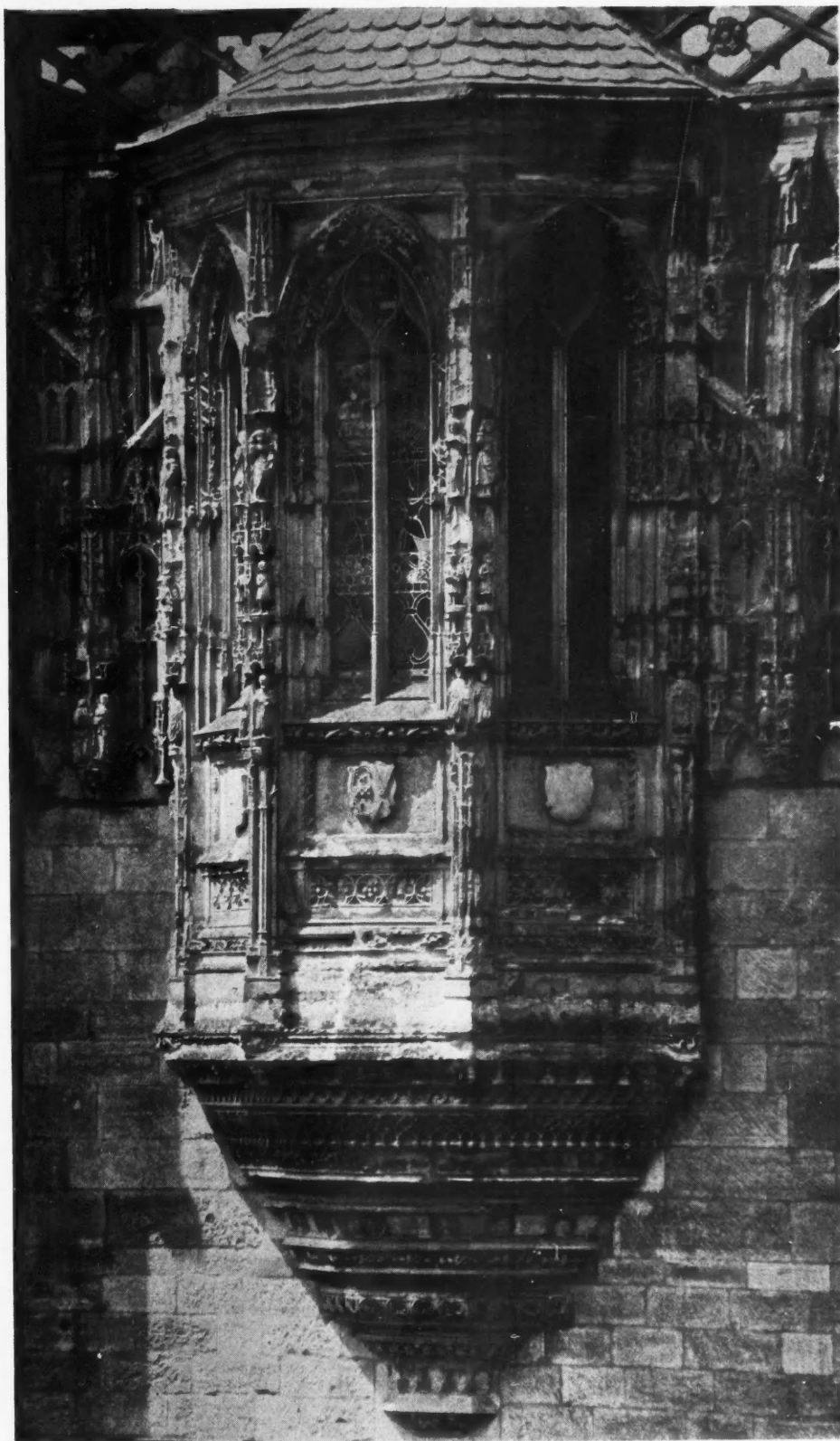
2.—THE CENTRE OF THE SOUTH FRONT. ABOVE THE LOGGIA, THE ORIEL WINDOW FROM LES ANDELYS

in an independent mission, as Minister to Lisbon, where his success in handling the Portuguese Junta throughout the war earned Wellington's lifelong gratitude, and the title Count of Machico in Madeira. He entered Paris with the Allies, playing his part in the festive turmoils of the Hundred Days, till the eve of Waterloo found him in Brussels, accredited to Louis XVIII, who was watching the outcome of events at Ghent. After the battle he took up his post in Paris, where one of his first tasks was to acquire a suitable house for the Duke of Wellington, who was to be our Ambassador. He selected Pauline Bonaparte's *hôtel* in the Rue du Faubourg St. Honoré, which is still the British Embassy and, in some of its contents, still bears an impress of Stuart's tastes. It was to be his home for 15 years, for in 1816 Wellington made over the ambassadorship to him. His new responsibilities demanded a hostess, so in the same year he married Lady Elizabeth Yorke, daughter of the Earl of Hardwicke. It was in Pauline's *Empire* bedchamber that their daughters, Charlotte and Louisa, were born: the future Lady Canning and Lady Waterford, whose extraordinary beauty and talents puzzled those who knew their father only as the starchy diplomatist. By whatever freak of heredity they got their looks, Lady Waterford's genius (and in lesser degree her sister's) perhaps bear the same relationship as Highcliffe to Charles Stuart's dual personality.

His embassy in Paris was interrupted in 1825 by a change of Government which transferred him suddenly to Brazil, charged with formally recognising the independence of the great Portuguese colony and concluding a commercial treaty. The choice of him was a wise one since, from the time he was in Lisbon, he had urged the advisability of recognising the aspirations of the southern American states. When Brazil celebrated the centenary of her independence in 1925, Charles Stuart's part was honourably remembered. At the same time he negotiated a treaty abolishing the traffic in slaves, ratification of which was delayed by Canning until he was able to take full credit for it himself a year later. In 1828, after Canning's death, he returned to Paris with a peerage for which he chose, as was fashionable at the time, and characteristic of the man, the romantic title of Lord Stuart de Rothesay. Though it acknowledged his connection with the Earls of Bute, Rothesay is a royal title. However, George IV appears to have sanctioned the infringement with royal good humour.

For two more years Stuart enjoyed the exotic society of Paris. He was at home in its atmosphere of lavish ceremony and secret agents; he was both a public and private supporter of the Opera; and with his crony, Lord Yarmouth, later Marquess of Hertford, he haunted auctions and sales. There were many opportunities for picking up historic bargains. Sentimentality made him bid for Hortense's harp, in memory of charming evenings at Malmaison in 1814; and for the bed in which, perhaps, Josephine had died. Then the execution of the gallant Ney, and the sale of his effects, enabled him to acquire many of the contents of the Marshal's country houses—suites of chairs, a beautiful enamel-mounted bed, many carpets and tables. Some of these were destined for Highcliffe, progress on which, though never out of mind, had long been spasmodic; some for a house in the new Carlton House Terrace which Nash was commissioned to design for him.

The last and most sensational bargain of his Paris embassy coincided with its end. Recalled when George IV died and the Tory Government fell, while in Paris Charles X fled from his capital before a

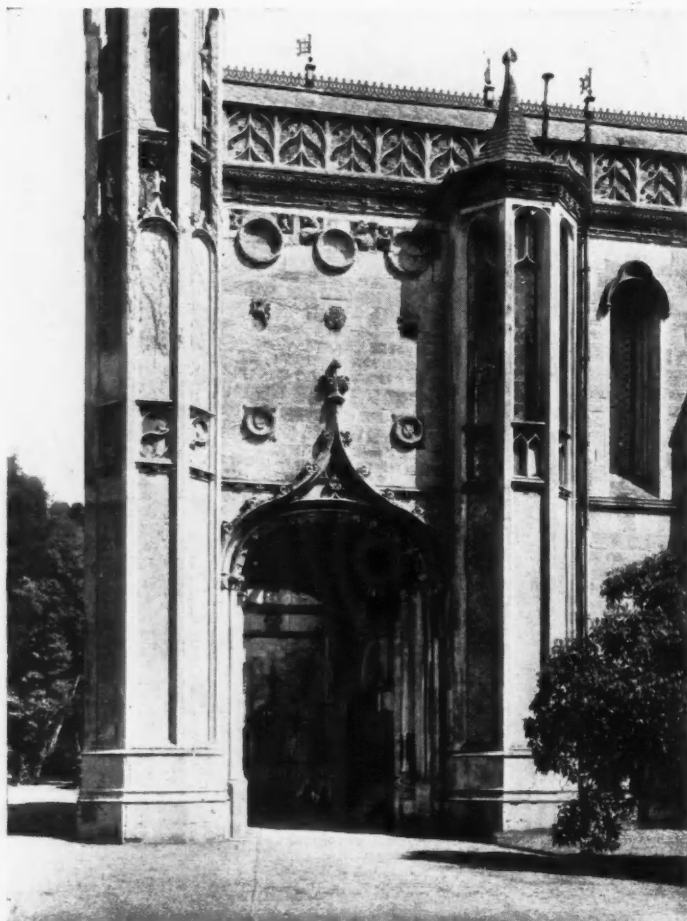


3.—A GEM OF FRENCH GOTHIC SCULPTURE. THE ORIEL WINDOW FROM THE MANOIR DES ANDELYS

In the room originally lit by it, Antoine de Bourbon died in 1562, while his son, the future Henri Quatre, knelt beside him

bloodless revolution, Stuart passed through Les Andelys, beneath the shadow of Château Gaillard's ruins above the Seine. His eye lit on the flamboyant Gothic stonework of the old *manoir*, at that moment, when the Bourbon throne was crashing, in process of being pulled down. In the gloriously carved oriel window which formed the main feature of its front, Henri Quatre, first of the dynasty, had watched his father's life ebbing away in 1562. The historical irony of the coincidence, coupled with a collector's zest for a

bargain and an amateur architect's reviving dreams, was too much for the retiring ambassador. Forestalling Mr. Randolph Hearst by a century, he bought the materials of the entire building on the spot, apparently giving immediate instructions for their shipping across the Channel to the sands below Highcliffe. With Wellingtonian phlegm His Excellency then continued the journey, and, on rejoining Lady Stuart, appears to have made no reference to his latest acquisition. Her first intimation of it is said to have been



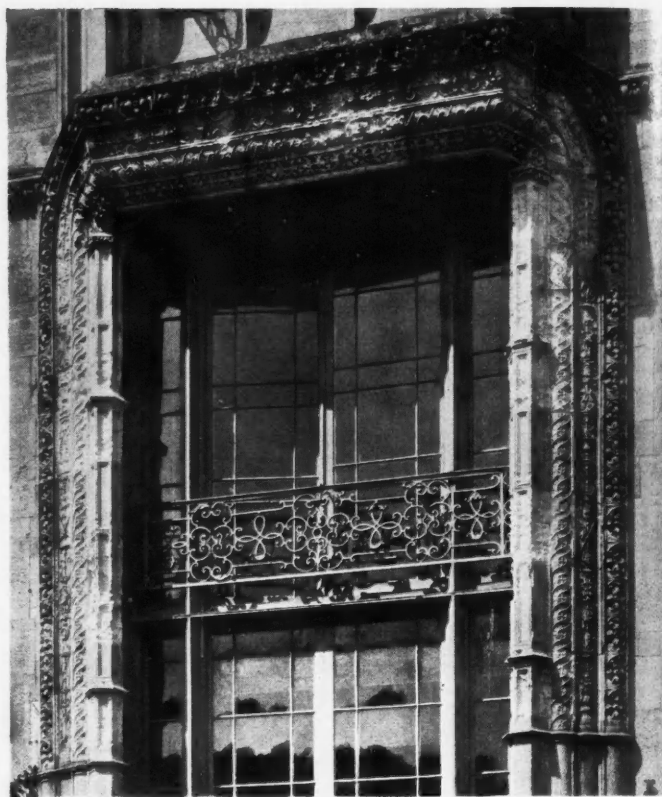
4.—THE ENTRANCE PORTICO ON THE NORTH FRONT, FROM THE WEST. It incorporates renaissance sculpture from the *Manoir*



5.—THE FRONT DOOR BENEATH THE PORTICO
Flamboyant Gothic, ancient and of 1830

the spectacle of the *Manoir des Andelys* littering the cliff-top at Highcliffe when next she went there.

Whatever projects Lord Stuart may have entertained for Highcliffe during the quarter century of its gestation must have been completely transformed by this windfall. It is not at all clear which parts, or how much, he had already built, though presumably they are the low portions lying to the east of the "castle" itself. For the next five years he was largely engaged in sorting out the bits of the *manoir* and fitting them together to form a house that, whatever the original was like, can bear little resemblance to it. Most of the material seems to have been incorporated in the seaward front (Fig. 1), where the oriel window (Fig. 3) is enshrined in a tower above an arched loggia to the left of the central portion (Fig. 2). This is balanced by another tower to the right incorporating some very fine renaissance moulding, which looks as though it had been a fireplace (Fig. 6). The upper windows of the central section, with their ogee lintels and flanking Gothic pinnacles, behind which is a late Gothic carved cornice, also seem to be authentic. But a great deal of fine late Gothic and early Renaissance sculpture is worked into the entrance portico on the north front (Figs. 4 and 5), though some of the decoration,



6.—EARLY FRENCH RENAISSANCE SCULPTURE FROM LES ANDELYS. In the eastern tower of the seaward front

notably the ornate front doorway, appears to be highly creditable 1830 reproduction. I have not succeeded in discovering a picture of the original *manoir*, though Augustus Hare, who often stayed at Highcliffe with Lady Waterford, had seen one, and said that the oriel window was set too high up in the reconstruction to be seen as well as it was formerly. It is a little gem of late Gothic sculpture, of lace-like delicacy, each of its three lights flanked by six diminutive figures set in canopied niches. Very elaborate canopy work extends for a distance on either side of the oriel. The parapet above is fashioned into the words from Lucretius, which here have double reference to Highcliffe's site and its builder's retirement from affairs of State:

Suave, mari magno, turbantibus æquora ventis
E terra magnum alterius spectare laborem

(Sweet it is, when on the great sea the winds are buffeting the waters, to look from the land on another's great struggles.)

As a setting to these gems Lord Stuart evolved a curious blend of flamboyant and perpendicular Gothic with Elizabethan. With its large windows and light skeleton, the building is curiously modern in those respects, and it seems evident that Stuart was so far ahead of his times as to set liveableness even before romantic character. The extreme unconventionality of the result gives it an architectural importance that cannot be claimed for many tediously correct Gothic buildings of the period—the period of Wyattville's re-casing of Windsor Castle, of Lord Sudely's abbatial mansion of Toddington, and the younger Pugin's rise to fame. At some stage, indeed,

Pugin was actually summoned to advise on Highcliffe. According to Mr. Michael Trappes-Lomax:

in the course of the afternoon of his arrival, he made plans for necessary alterations. These naturally enough involved considerable demolition of recently completed stonework. Lord Stuart demurred when the matter was discussed after dinner, and further consideration was postponed till the morning. But Pugin did not appear at breakfast. He had decided . . . he had more important things to attend to. He had got up at 6 o'clock and caught the London coach.

An uncertain tradition also associates James Pennethorne, Nash's assistant, with the building. But there can be no doubt that having waited 25 years to build his house, Stuart was not going to delegate much of the fun to anybody else.

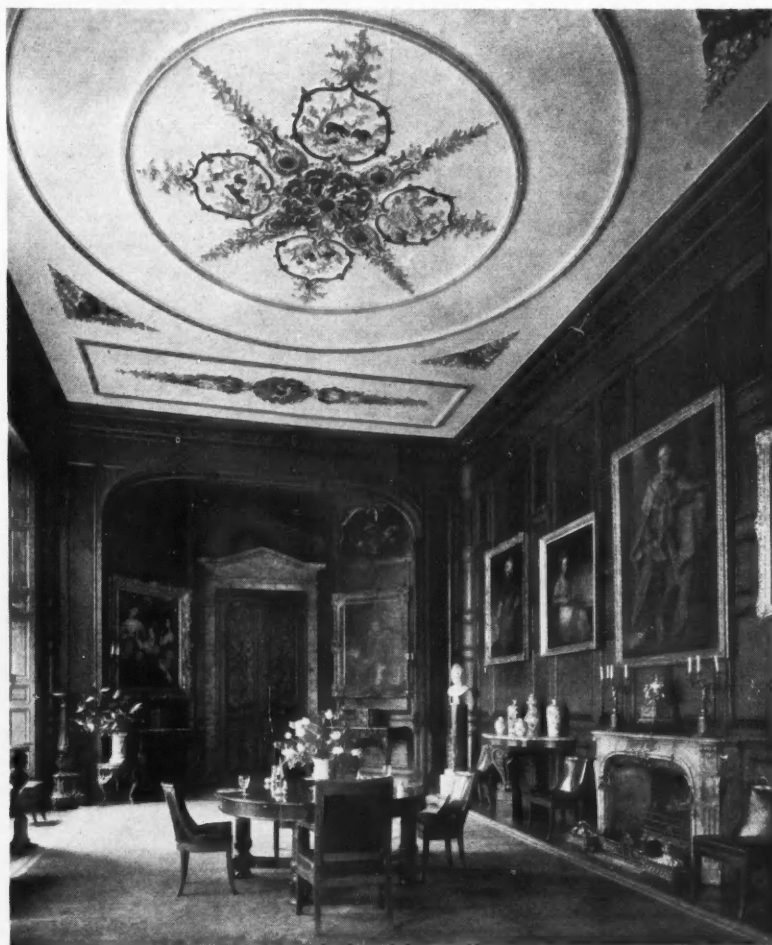
The plan that he evolved can best be described as a right-angled triangle, with the entrance portico at the right-angle, and the hypotenuse formed by a concave curve (the south front) extended to south-west and south-east by low wings. From many points the parts, with their strong vertical emphasis, form highly picturesque compositions glimpsed through the ilex groves.



7.—G. ROMNEY. EDWARD WORTLEY-MONTAGU IN TURKISH COSTUME

The internal decoration, other than in the great Gothic entrance hall, is for the most part eighteenth century French or *Empire*. The dining room (Fig. 8) in the centre of the south front, is a characteristic blend of these elements. Over the French marble chimney-piece hangs Allan Ramsay's full-length portrait of the third Earl of Bute, the Prime Minister and builder of the first Highcliffe. Near it is Romney's portrait, painted at Venice in 1775, of the unbalanced Edward Wortley-Montagu, son of Lady Mary, in the Turkish costume that he affected after his travels in Egypt and Sinai (Fig. 7). His rakish eccentricities accounted for the Wortley-Montagu fortune being left to his sister, Lady Bute, and so, incidentally, for the first Highcliffe being built. Flanking the farther door are Hayter's portraits of Lady Stuart, with her two daughters and of Lord Stuart de Rothesay himself (Fig. 9). When he died two years later, Highcliffe was left to his widow for her life, and afterwards passed to Lady Waterford, who made it her alternative home to Ford Castle on the Scottish Border. But the house is so utterly personal to its creator that one may feel that it has never been wholly intelligible since he left it: even if it was then. The radiant personality of his daughter, and the charm and learning of its present *châtelaine* humanise the fantasy; but the key to it, the link between its eccentric romanticism and the world of sense and fact, are buried with that "plain, blunt man" as Creevey described him, Lord Stuart de Rothesay.

CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY.



8.—THE OAK-PANELLED DINING-ROOM



9.—THE DINING-ROOM DOOR

To the right, Lord Stuart de Rothesay, by Hayter, 1830

MAKING A FISHERY IN A FIELD

By STEPHEN GWYNN



1.—TYLE MILL ON THE KENNET



2.—HALF A MILE OF TROUT-STREAM CONTRIVED IN 10 ACRES OF WHAT WAS A SWAMPY MEADOW IN A LOOP OF THE RIVER



3.—STEPPING-STONES ACROSS THE WINDING "RIVER"

ALL my life long I have been in love with swift-running water, and never more than when it comes tumbling over a weir. Who that ever fished at Galway, for instance, will forget the sight and the sound of it? Little did I think, when COUNTRY LIFE asked me to go and write about the making of a fishery not far from where I live now, that I should see a beautiful modern house so placed as to get the utmost enjoyment out of such pleasures; I saw the fishery, I saw fish, I saw lots of variegated possibilities of fishing; but what delighted me even more than the sporting interest was the beauty which had been created by most ingenious landscape gardening. For, of course, the fishery is not a commercial proposition—though heaven knows by how much it enhances the value of a house, described in the issue of April 17, which again has been created by a sort of inspiration. Of course, also, it was a pre-war outlay. But having been made, there it is, and what was a piece of swampy meadow now supplies a good deal of prime fish food.

Still, there is no use in making pretence about utilities: the real fact is that a new charm has been given to one of the loveliest of English valleys. "Take not with vain expense" anybody who can make even the Kennet more attractive.

As the Bath Road runs west from Reading to Newbury, it has parallel to it on the left the Great Western Railway; parallel to that, again, the Kennet among its willows; and beyond the Kennet the Bristol-Avonmouth canal. I left my bus at a pub. with the agreeable name of Jack's Booth and turned up a road running south at right angles; in a few hundred yards I was mounting a raised way over the rail, and from that height had my first view of Tyle Mill.

Will you please allow for the fact that on that day, towards the end of the second week in March, the winter of our discontent turned into a dazzling instalment of spring. The sun, which seemed to have forgotten how to shine, came out radiant, and, if there was no touch of greenery anywhere, that made no matter, since from under the wide front of a well-built house, whose new bricks were pleasantly mottled with old ones, came pouring four white streams of glittering water, which spread out and blended in the tossing bosom of a great swirling pool. Lord, I thought, what a pity it can't have salmon! It spread so wide that I thought of Galway, I thought of the pool under the power dam at Ardnacrusha on the Shannon—which is as much as to say that the Kennet, seen there, looked a very considerable river.

But this was not the fishery I had come to look at. All below the house—all below what once was Tyle Mill—is, in one sense anyhow, free water; the fish in it are produced without human assistance, they come and go as they please; and at present (though this has not always been the case) whoever chooses can go and fish for them. But fished for they are, chiefly by the owners and creators of the private fishery; when the river falls and sun warms the water, what used to be called contemptuously coarse fish come up to bask where the water shoals, and probably also to look out for what may come down these rushing outflows. With spinning tackle, many pike are got there from the ledge outside the house; and less complicated baits are fished out of the windows; it is on record that the master of the house, using one of the cherries which are served in cocktails, hooked from his bedroom and landed a 4-lb. chub. It seems, too, that since we all began to realise that all kinds of fish are worth catching, there has been concentration on the less orthodox methods, and within the last few weeks pike of from 15 lb. to 25 lb. were got by night lines in the old water—as distinct from the new.

Of course, the fourfold rush which so enchanted me, issuing under the foundations of what is Sir George Usher's house, was also in its day new water. Long ago some enterprising man utilised the chance offered by a natural loop of the Kennet; he cut a ditch across and made a mill race in the usual way, taking the greater part of the stream to drive his wheel. Between this straight cut, running practically due east and west, and the original channel which here curved away somewhat to the south and then back to where the diverted stream joins it again, a space of several acres (say, ten at a guess) was enclosed; and this land went with the mill. When Sir George Usher acquired what had become in course of time a somewhat tumble-down sawmill and proposed to make a house of it, he had the further project of making a new little fishery within his own boundaries. So he went to Mr. Peat,

universal provider in such matters, and said: "I have a field. I want you to put a river in it."

Accordingly, Mr. Peart got to work and cut a gap in the right bank of the mill-lead, which could let so much water as he wanted into a ditch dug across the field till it reached to the curving bed of the original river. Carved in a straight line from the gap in the mill-race to the point of outflow, this ditch might have made a river perhaps 200 yards along. But wanting to do more than that, the cunning man carried his trench through such a series of curly-wurlies that before the water from upstream could regain the water downstream it had nearly half a mile to go (Fig. 2), and the whole of what was once a dull swamp meadow was, on the March day when I saw it, flashing with silver whatever way you looked. All the soil that came out of the trench had been used either to strengthen the bank of the mill-race, or to raise the level of the field through which the new river had to flow. Depths were varied; here and there stepping-stones (Fig. 3) led across one of the intricate loops, and below them would be a deposit of gravel, handy for spawning, and otherwise attractive to fish. Along the banks willows and alders were planted here and there to give shady retreats from observation, and I understand that all the plants which attract the insects that in their turn attract trout, were established in the river bed or along its banks. As usual, fish had found particular places to their liking. My guide was on duty with his battery for some weeks in consequence of a motor smash and he could lead me to points of the bank where trained eyes could soon detect the swirl of tail and fins below the water: handsome fish, such as anyone would be pleased to feel at the end of his line—from a pound to two, and some probably even above that. They were used to being fed, and came up confidently enough to see what was doing; but I was told, let them see the flash of a rod and they know all about it and take their precautions accordingly. Over 400 trout have been killed in the four seasons since this fishery started. None is kept under 2 lb.; and one which weighed over 5 lb. has been taken; truly a noble fish.

The Kennet water gives handsome feeding. I had gathered from Roy Beddington that he had done rather better in point of size near Newbury than even on what one might call his native Test; but here, on this new and pampered river, trout were not left to the simple bounty of nature. That five-pounder would certainly have eaten a good deal of flesh-meat; and probably when he was first introduced to this water he weighed already a couple of pounds.

The original stocking consisted of 250 yearlings, 5 or 6 ins. long—and a mixed lot of as many more, from 2 lb. downwards. Each year, so far, another 250 yearlings have been added, and between nets and rods as many have been taken out. The yearlings, however, are not put straight into the main body



4.—THE TRIBUTARY BURN—A PERFECT SPAWNING GROUND



5.—ONE OF THE THREE ROUND PONDS FOR YOUNGSTERS AND RAINBOWS



6.—NETTING YOUNGSTERS FOR PROMOTION

of the water, since it is at least possible that some of the two-pounders might think them good to eat. Mr. Peart's plan comprised, over and above the long winding channel (about 20 ft. across) three separate ponds, each about 30 ft. in diameter. These ponds are filled from the river by a lead which enters under the rim of concrete with which each is enclosed, and at a certain point, overflow begins and keeps each pond at a regular level; the combined overflow of the three, which are all close to each other, forms a shallow burn with gravelly bottom and heaps of stone thrown about it—in short, the traditional redd. This burn is led into the main channel at a point above the exit gates, so that Sir George Usher's new river has even a tributary—and the fish in it have access to a perfect spawning ground. As to the youngsters in the pond, they have as yet no free range; the smallest are in one enclosure, those getting on to herring size in another; according as seems expedient, they are netted out and promoted either to another pond, or to the New River itself. The third pond is for rainbows, which it seems even in this sort of nursery keep a wild trick of their ancestors; my guide said that of those he had hooked, he had certainly lost as many as he had landed. Splendid fighting fish!

I have not explained (for the most cogent of reasons, incapacity) the machinery by which the intake and outlet of water is regulated so as to maintain a tranquil but constant flow. But there are gratings which prevent any entrance from upstream (very necessary, as that water holds large pike), and similar obstacles which stop any trout from making his way downstream. Eels can attempt this, but there is a device by which the water washes them into a sort of box, out of which they cannot issue, until they are lifted to become part of the national food supply.

The kind of bay in the bank at the outlet gates, with its race of water under tall trees is only less attractive than the main pool issuing from below the house. I have written here as a fisherman for fishermen. But to say truth, when I came away that sunny afternoon in March, it was not fishing I was thinking of: it was the beauty, the flashing radiance that met me wherever I turned. Everything fitted; a family of mallard, bred up as domestic ducks, paddled about in the water until we went in for tea and there was a call at the window. Up they came in procession; but already there were big heavy geese there, cackling for buns, and gorgeous little bantams, fighting each other. And while I was standing to get a last look at it all, a pair of swans with their heavy flight came over us, making their way towards the Thames.

It isn't my country, it isn't the beauty of my country; but what beauty and richness there are in England, and how good to see England still being enriched and beautified!

GIVE A HOLE A BAD NAME

By BERNARD DARWIN

ONE thing is certain about golf, that if you tell the story of a stroke or a hole or a match that you think remarkable, somebody will cap it with another which reduces it to the commonplace. Some while ago I described a wonderful finish in a historic foursome at St. Andrews, in which Allan Robertson and old Willie Park were opponents. Allan being one down with two to play at the seventeenth and on the road in four, while his enemies were on the green in three, holed his pitch and won the hole and ultimately the match. I remarked that there could hardly be conceived a more hopeless situation before that stroke was played and now, behold! a kind friend has supplied me with a much more modern instance from that very same road hole, which puts Allan in the shade.

The friend is that admirable and resolute golfer, formerly of Hoylake, Mr. F. W. H. Weaver, and the match was a "Dinner" or "Club" foursome in 1926 between A and B, X and Y. Going to the seventeenth, A was too strong with his second and went over into the road; X played his second with accuracy and discretion to the orthodox place at the foot of the slope up to the green. It was Y's turn to play and he ran the ball up to within 6 ft. or so from the pin. B playing the like from the road hit the footpath (how well one knows the horrid feeling!) and the ball bounded back into the road. A tried and did precisely the same thing and meanwhile X and Y, with their ball 2 yards from the hole, looked on placidly with suppressed grins. B proposed to give it up, but A urged him to have one more shot: he did and holed it. X very naturally missed his putt and the hole was halved in five. Did any mortal man or men ever get a five at the hole before or since, playing three out of five shots from the road? Poor old Allan's nose is put out of joint for ever.

Hitherto I have hidden the participants in this disgraceful affair under a veil of anonymity, but I only did so that I might reveal B's identity in a highly sensational manner at the right moment. Nobody who knows him will be at all surprised to hear that B was Mr. Stuart Paton—need I add of Woking?—and if he ever reads this he will probably deny that he did anything of the sort. But I know better.

Apropos of this famous or infamous seventeenth hole, I wonder how much of the terror that belongs to it is due to its own difficulties and how much to the legend that has gradually accumulated around it, how much is fact and how much fancy. It is a speculation applicable, in a lesser degree, perhaps, to many other holes on other courses which have acquired an evil name. Clearly it cannot be all fancy; too many distinguished players have cast away medals and even championships there. At the same time something is, I suspect, due to tradition, and so imaginative are we that each fresh calamity there may breed another. There is a copy of this famous hole at the National Golf Links on Long Island. It is, if I remember aright, the seventh and as far as measurements and precisely painstaking imitation can go, it is an admirable copy. There are, of course, no black sheds to drive over, but a sandy wilderness instead, and in place of that hard high road with a hard stone wall at back of the green, there is a formidable bunker. The hole is both good and difficult, but the turf is much softer than that of St. Andrews, which does away with some of the terror in point of overrunning and, moreover, it does not come at so crucial a point in the round. As far as I know, people regard it with no exaggerated respect and it has produced no historic catastrophe. It lacks the terrifying tradition.

I recall one of the very first times I ever played the road hole at St. Andrews, with a gutty ball some 45 years ago. My opponent was Mr. Willie Greig, then one of the great figures of the St. Andrews Club and, surprisingly

enough, I was dormy two. This was clearly a case for reasonable caution, but I in the ingrained coxcombry of youth played for my third a full shot with a lofting iron right up to the green, and the ball obediently sat down there. An old friend who was looking on congratulated me on winning the match and on playing what he called so "bold" a stroke, and I was quite unaware of having done anything brave; I thought I had merely played the obvious shot. That was a case of ignorance being bliss, and now that I know more about the hole, the thought of trying a full pitching shot up to the flag makes my blood run cold.

Of course, the hole has changed very much since gutty days and my impression is that to-day, apart from the paralysing tradition, the hole is not so very difficult for a good player, subject to one important condition. That condition is that he plays for a five and lets the fours take care of themselves. With that sole modest ambition in view the second shot after his long drive is not an appalling one and he ought to get his five. Naturally, however, he wants a four and the moment he lets that desire influence him his dangers begin, whether in the shape of the road or the road bunker, two hazards in which the liability is almost unlimited. There is no golfer so cold-blooded and calculating but he will not periodically try for a four, and so there will be catastrophic stories to be told of this hole till the end of time.

As with this hole, so with others that have acquired a local reputation for devilry, the visitor will be disappointed when he first beholds them. I remember one little story in point. The hole is the tenth at Rye, as it was when we teed on the low ground close to the road and close to the out-of-bounds fence. All habitués knew that with the wind blowing hard from the left this was one of the most alarming of all tee shots. One summer the

Society were about to play the American Walker Cup team a match at Rye, and on the day before I was showing two of them, Dr. Willing and Mr. Fred Wright, round the course. It was a fine, warm still day, and when I told them as in duty bound that this was a very difficult hole, they were extremely polite but they clearly thought me a poor judge of difficulty. Both hit fine tee shots right down the course and I am not sure that they did not both get threes.

Next day it chanced that in the match these same two were opposed to Mr. Wethered and me in a four-ball. Now the wind was blowing freshly. It was the Americans' honour when we came to the tenth tee. One of them hit off confidently and the wind caught his ball when it was clear of the protection of the hillside and whirled it out of bounds. His partner followed and exactly the same thing befell him. Then came Mr. Wethered and away his ball went too, "sailing with supreme dominion" over the fence. Finally it was my turn. All I had to do, to use a favourite phrase of the too censorious reporter, was to keep in bounds and I did; but it was so near a thing that my ball finished on the road about 6 ft. from the fence. Our adversaries admitted very gracefully that there was more in that shot than met the eye. I think I have told this story before somewhere, but I make no apologies, for it shows, I think, that a hole does not earn a bad name without having done at least something to deserve it.

I fully expect that having written this article I shall get a letter from another friend telling me that he has played four shots in the road at the seventeenth and holed the fourth. If so, I give him fair warning that I shall instantly cap him by inventing a story. In fact, I have already invented it in general outline and have only to fill in some details to give it verisimilitude. How many shots will have been played I do not yet know, but with the last of them the player is to attempt a stroke, as at rackets, against the wall, from which the ball is to rebound straight into the hole full pitch.

WHISPERING GOSLINGS

HAVE you ever observed how young goslings converse? They whisper—"whisper" is exactly the word, as anyone may observe in this month of May, which is also the month of goslings. And it seems likely that this spring more goslings have been and are being hatched than for nearly half a century, because geese are essentially grazers, which will live almost entirely on grass and may be fattened either on the waste corn of the stubbles for Michaelmas or (for Christmas) on a ration wherein boiled potatoes are the largest single item. (One old mentor advises that geese be fattened on carrots cut small.)

In short, geese are more economical feeders than turkeys, and less dependent on grain; and since turkeys are sure to be "in very short supply," geese will be certain to command much better prices than in normal times. Hence, all this whispering from innumerable down-clad goslings enjoying the May sun.

4,000 YEARS AGO

Esteemed in ancient China, sacred in Egypt 4,000 years ago, dedicated in classic Rome to Juno, geese have as long a history of domesticity as any other fowl. The Belgæ are thought to have introduced domesticated geese into Britain before Cæsar came. Apparently the birds were not then kept for the table, but the uncompromising character of Celtic laws about trespassing geese show that they were in no sense sacred birds in this country. In the fourth century Palladius noted that white geese were preferable to others and that they should have nettles to sit on.

It would be difficult to say when geese first came to be reared on a large scale, but the Luttrell Psalter has an illustration of a goose-herd, and the demand for greater luxury in the sixteenth century certainly seems to have given a fillip to goose-keeping, since more feathers were needed for pillows and beds.

A whole article might be written about goose feathers. The pen that was mightier than the sword was a goose quill; the arrows of those mediæval English archers, who were the best fighting men in Europe, were held straight by goose feathers; the housewives, who of old made their own pillows and beds of goose down, would use goose wings as dusters; even in our own time stiff goose quills are judged to be the only feathers strong enough for shuttlecocks—though curiously enough modern fletchers fit turkey feathers to the best arrows; powder-puffs are made of goose-skin with the underdown left on.

THE WHITE FEATHER

According to one considerable authority, some of the breeds of white geese were evolved by the old-time practice of partially plucking geese alive, four or five times every summer (which made them look "piteously melancholy," according to a contemporary), because Nature often replaces any coloured plume lost untimely with a white feather. But that suggestion is not supported by all zoologists.

In Central Europe, where feather-shops abound in peace-time, the old practices survive: geese are still partially plucked at intervals, and there are still goose-girls and goose-wives, who every morning take out great flocks which they "herd" till evening.

Of old, large numbers of geese were reared throughout England, but it was in such areas as the Lincolnshire marshes and Sedgemoor, in Somerset, that the greatest flocks were maintained. Here each gozzard (goose-herd) was supposed to have charge of about 1,000 birds, and it was said that a good gozzard would know every one of his geese individually. Brood geese were expected to rear an average of seven goslings each. The age to which geese were kept doubtless varied, but geese are, if given the chance, among the longest-lived of birds.

septuagenarians and octogenarians have been recorded.

Nottingham Goose Fair, held early in October, was at one time famous throughout England; thither, to London and to lesser centres, the vast flocks of geese had to walk, picking up most of their food by the way, but receiving a supplementary ration at night: "those which become fatigued are fed with oats, and the rest with barley," noted Bewick. "Eight or ten miles in a day, from three in the morning till nine at night," was normal, but the mileage was doubtless increased when a flock of geese was raced against a flock of turkeys, from Norwich to London, for £1,000 a side. The geese, because of their willingness to sleep long hours, beat their roost-loving rivals by nearly two days.

Seventeenth- and eighteenth-century farm diaries show that geese often commanded only a modest price: one entry mentions with special approval a rise in the price of fat geese from 4s. to 5s. a dozen.

Michaelmas and Christmas were the special seasons for eating geese in England: in Scotland and some Continental countries Martinmas took the place of Michaelmas. (If it be true that gooseberries derive their name from the Dutch custom of eating this fruit with geese, that suggests Whitsuntide as a goose-eating occasion on the Continent, as it certainly was for a time in England.) Whatever the season, most Englishmen liked their geese roasted, but in Cornwall goose-pie was sometimes preferred.

A reminder of the former position of geese in England survives in the nursery tales and rhymes about Mother Goose, the gander which walked upstairs and downstairs, and the goose that laid the golden egg.

Enclosures of commons must have been a heavy blow to cottage and peasant goose-keepers, but such observations as Cobbett's show that large-scale goose-rearing continued: "I have seen not less than ten thousand geese in one tract of common, in about six miles, going from Chobham towards Farnham in

Surrey." But imported feeding-stuffs (making the rearing of turkeys and other poultry cheaper) and a gradually developing distaste among most of the poultry-consuming classes for anything fat or greasy have latterly proved further discouragements to goose-breeding, while cars and improved transport have brought an end to goose-droving along the roads.

Yet, so recently as 1937, villagers having a title to keep geese on Ashdown Forest, asserted their common rights when they were contested on the ground that the geese damaged golf greens. And this year, as has been suggested, commoners everywhere are more likely to exercise rights of free pasturage for geese. "Twenty geese will eat out a cow," it is said; but five geese will thrive on commons, on small patches of waste land, on the verges of roads and in ditches where a quarter of a cow (if such a unit existed) could not be kept conveniently. Thus, in the most modest companies are geese likely to walk again the small green stages of the countryside. J. D. U. W.

CORRESPONDENCE

WAR BREAD

SIR,—As a miller of 40 years' experience, may I be allowed to correct Sir Ernest Graham-Little's statements in your issues of April 10 and 17 regarding the Food Controller and his 1917 War Bread.

During the last war flour mills in the United Kingdom were under Government control from 1917 to 1921. The percentage of extraction from home-grown wheat was 88 per cent. for No. 1 grade, 81 per cent. for No. 2 grade, and 76 per cent. for No. 3 grade, with an allowance respectively of 2 per cent., 3 per cent. and 4 per cent. for tailings wheat, dust and seeds. This compares unfavourably with the "90 per cent. and later 95 per cent." referred to by Sir Ernest.

To-day no allowance is made for tailings wheat, which might very well be sold for poultry and thereby save the importation of eggs.

Further, an abatement of 1 per cent. extraction for every 4 per cent. of home-grown wheat used in the mill blend was allowed during the last war.

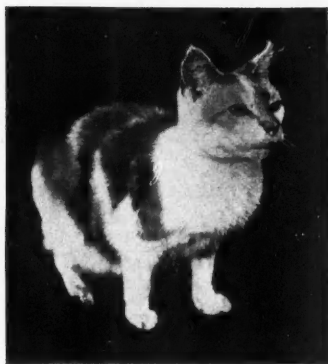
The war bread of 1917-1921 was built up with permitted cereals and admixtures other than wheat, and while the total extraction may be round about 90 per cent. the composition of Government regulation flour of that period contained only about 60 to 63 per cent. of flour actually made from wheat.

I have the records before me as I write, and those of us who lived through those times remember the war bread as being terrible stuff. The ingredients blended in it included maize meal and this was used quite raw, which, of course, was against all sense and reason. If any of your readers would care to have the information relating to the composition of the war bread mixture of 1917-1921, I shall be happy to supply these particulars from my records.

Your readers may take it that our present Ministry of Food is doing very well with our breadstuffs. I am confident that the officials of the Ministries of Food and Agriculture have obtained all the necessary information and advice from millers and farmers and probably bakers as well.

The flour milling industry has accepted the restrictions and regulations and has faithfully applied them, and the leaders of the trade have always had the best interests of the nation at heart.

Referring to the increase from a 70 per cent. to 75 per cent. yield of flour announced by the Minister of Food some six months ago and quoted by Sir Ernest in his letter, I would suggest that the 75 per cent. yield was made a basic figure. Before that date 77 per cent. was not uncommon, and my records show that from Russian "Azul" wheat and No. 1 Northern



MADAM PUSS, AGED 22

(See letter "A Methuselah Among Cats")

Duluth wheat, and No. 1 Northern Manitoba, blended together with home-grown wheat, this yield was easily attained.

Might I suggest that Sir Ernest should study the possibility of including barley flour as a component part of our bread? Fine Scottish oat-flour and the quality known as "Superfine" oatmeal should also be used. Your readers may have noted that Dublin is about to use oatmeal with wheatmeal in bread baking. For the war bread of 1943 what could be better than a blend of 50 per cent. of home-grown wheat (free from tailings wheat), 20 per cent. barley (at a controlled price), 10 per cent. fine oatmeal, and 20 per cent. imported wheat?

Such a mixture, 80 per cent. home-produced, would save shipping space to a much greater degree than the 100 per cent. whole wheat suggested by Sir Ernest Graham-Little, as the blend would comprise 50 per cent. at least of imported wheat with his method.

I believe barley flour is still used in some parts of the north of Scotland, and more especially in Moray and Banff, if my information is correct.—JAMES GILLESPIE (Sometime Lecturer City and Guilds of London Institute in Flour Milling, and late Technical Editor "Milling," Liverpool), Sevenoaks, Kent.

A METHUSELAH AMONG CATS

SIR,—I enclose a snapshot of a neighbouring farmer's cat at the age of 22, which I think must be unusual if not a record. She has since died, but was in good form when the picture was taken.—FELIX.

[This is a great age for a cat, but we would not like to say it is a record.—ED.]

"LET WELL ALONE"

SIR,—Your admirable leading article, "Let well alone," will be welcomed by all producers from the soil, whether they are dairy farmers or vegetable growers.

As you so truly remark, the influence of the distributive trade in the Ministry of Food seems at present all-powerful, and it is this weighing down of the scales against the primary producers which is creating such a threat to the increased production of milk and vegetables.

Farmers and market growers are playing their part magnificently, and their first desire is to keep the people fed, but there are within the industry unmistakable signs of gloom, despondency and anger at the one-sided and unfair control with which it is

being shackled by Civil Servants and the distributive trade.

Cannot the Minister of Agriculture or anyone, at this eleventh hour, convince Lord Woolton that production depends largely on confidence, and that it is in the very worst interests of the consumer to shake the foundations of confidence in the producers by making them bear an unequal share of the sacrifices which State control is bound to entail?—LIONEL KNIGHT, Ringwood, Hampshire.

DACHSHUNDS AND BADGERS

SIR,—The "Adventure Underground," which appeared in your issue of February 27, has been much enjoyed by our friends who delight themselves in the companionship of dachshunds.

Now I am writing to enquire if any of your readers can inform me if it is true that after a badger has been successfully hunted, the dogs must be shut up for a day or two, failing which they will attack strangers.—FLORE GLYN LEWIS, Skegness, Lincolnshire.

[We have no experience with working dachshunds, but we have handled many terriers accustomed to go to ground to fox and to badger. These were dogs of high courage, but they were all of perfect manners, and after the hardest fight were never bad-tempered even with complete strangers.—ED.]

THE TRAVELS OF "COUNTRY LIFE"

SIR,—My copy of COUNTRY LIFE goes to a sheep farm in New Zealand, then is passed on to three families, and then goes to an army camp. I have most appreciative thanks for it, and I am told how much its arrival is looked forward to.—E. L. M. PALMER, Ellisfield, Basingstoke.

A VILLAGE MAYPOLE

SIR,—I do not know how many maypoles still stand in village streets, but here is the one at Offenham, Worcestershire. It is difficult to give an idea of its great height, but the tree by which it stands is a well-grown walnut. It is at the top of the long village street, which contains a number of old houses in the local half-timbering.—A. EVANS, Cardiff.

A GALLANT BLUE TIT

SIR,—A pair of blue tits, both ringed with coloured rings for identification, nested in a nesting-box some 20 yards from our windows in 1941. Eight eggs were laid, but the cock was unfortunately killed in a trap while the hen was still sitting; he had been assiduous in feeding her. Seven young hatched out, and the hen, who had lost her tail as well as her mate, brought them up alone. When only two days old they were fed on small green caterpillars. Two of the



THE MAYPOLE AT OFFENHAM

(See letter "A Village Maypole")

fledglings flew on the sixteenth day after hatching. On the nineteenth day three only were left in the nesting-box: two of these emerged on the twenty-first day, but the last one on the twenty-second. The fledgling period varies from fifteen to twenty-one days, but is usually nineteen. Probably the stronger youngsters got more than their fair share of the provender, for the last to fly was a weakling. Had the other parent survived, the rationing might have been better managed.

When the young were about a week old I saw the hen making advances to another blue tit which was unringed; the stranger attempted coition with her, but if this was an effort on the part of the hen to obtain a second mate to help her bring up her family, it was unsuccessful, for she still fed them alone.

This gallant hen's success in rearing her large family unaided deserves to be put on record. She is still a visitor to our bird-tables: it will be interesting to see with whom she mates this year.—E. W. HENDY, *Holt Anstiss, Porlock, Somerset.*

BEACH AT WALBERSWICK

SIR,—I should be obliged if you would allow me to correct an error in the



A GRUESOME GATEPOST

(See letter "A Timely Warning")

description of Steer's "Beach at Walberswick," which was reproduced in *COUNTRY LIFE* of April 3. This picture was not bequeathed to the Tate Gallery by Sir Hugh Walpole; it is a recent purchase by the trustees. Your readers may care to know that it is now on exhibition at the National Gallery among the Tate Gallery's war-time acquisitions.

May I take this opportunity of referring to the statement of the contributor of your article on Steer that this artist is "fairly well represented at the Tate"? There are, in fact, eighteen oils and five watercolours in the collection at Millbank, including such famous works as *Mrs. Raynes, The Music Room, The Toilet of Venus, Chepstow Castle, and Richmond Castle*. The representation of Steer at the Tate is, beyond comparison, the finest in any public gallery.—JOHN ROTHENSTEIN, *Director and Keeper, Tate Gallery, Millbank, S.W.1.*

BOYS ON THE LAND

SIR,—I think your readers will be interested to see the accompanying photograph taken by Lord Bledisloe, of boys lifting potatoes at Lydney Park last autumn. From September 9 to the beginning of November, the boys of the London County Council training ship *Exmouth* lifted 224 tons of potatoes from local farms. Some time ago you published a photograph of the boys haymaking in Lydney Park. These are both good examples



SWEARING ON THE HORNS

(See letter "The Horns at Highgate")

of how boys can help farmers in war-time food production.—R. WROTELEY (Captain), D.S.O., R.N., *Captain Superintendent, Training Ship "Exmouth," Lydney, Gloucestershire.*

A TIMELY WARNING

SIR,—Like many another ecclesiastical ruin, Dundrum Abbey, Kirkcudbrightshire, was for many years utilised as a quarry by anyone in the district who wanted a few hewn stones. A cottage standing at the roadside between Castle Douglas and Kirkcudbright was built largely out of the abbey remains, several headstones from the surrounding graveyard being also incorporated. This gatepost, with skull and crossbones picked out in white, confronts the traveller, and might surely act as a curb on the reckless driver!—R. K. HOLMES, *Tod's Field, Dollar, Scotland.*

THE HORNS AT HIGHGATE

SIR,—One of the features of the recent warship week at Hornsey was an exhibition of views and curiosities of the neighbourhood arranged by Mr. F. E. Cleary. Among a collection of the utmost interest to anyone connected with the neighbourhood I was attracted—because of the topicality of one phrase in the oath connected with it—by the particulars of the ancient Highgate ceremony of Swearing on the Horns. Several prints, of which I am able to send you a copy of one for reproduction showed the ceremony and a set of horns mounted on a pole, as shown in the picture, was also exhibited. The origin of the ceremony seems to be uncertain, but is supposed to go back to the days when huge droves of cattle rested at Highgate

on their way into London. Apparently at any time from 300 to 100 or even less years ago, the passenger arriving by coach at any one of several Highgate inns was expected to undergo a ceremony analogous to the baptism by Father Neptune of the traveller by sea on first crossing the Equator. Sometimes the cath was administered by a person roughly disguised as a cleric. It is too long to print in full, but here is part of it quoted from the rare Lloyd's *History of Highgate*:

"You must not eat brown bread while you can get white, *except* you like the brown the best; you must not drink small beer while you can get strong, *except* you like the small the best; you must not kiss the maid while you can kiss the mistress, *except* you like the maid the best, but sooner than lose a good chance you may kiss them both."

It seems that the preference for white bread, of which we hear so much as a depraved taste of our own days, has quite a respectable antiquity!—ELIZABETH STEWARD, *Crouch End, N.8.*

ECZEMA IN DOGS

SIR,—If people owning dogs liable to eczema would keep them out of the sun—exercise being given early morning and evening—they would soon find a marked improvement, and in most cases a cure for their pets.

Dogs love to bake themselves in the hot sunshine, and then, overheated, lie down in cold water or on chilly stone.

The slight but constant digestive trouble arising from this habit is, in my opinion, one of the chief causes of eczema.

Since adhering to the rule of keeping dogs out of the sun, I have

had no further trouble with mine.—M. FORSTER KNIGHT, *Leamington Spa.*

AN ENQUIRY FROM U.S.A.

SIR,—The drawing published in *COUNTRY LIFE* of March 13 is of the badge of the Civil Division of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

In 1847 the Order was divided into two divisions—Military and Civil—the military badge being a gold Maltese cross and the civil badge an oval emblem, also in gold, which was, prior to 1847, the general badge of the Order.—MALCOLM CASTLE (Lieut.-Col.), *The Grange, Burgh Castle, Great Yarmouth.*

A SURPLUS BRIDGE

SIR,—Is the bridge shown in the accompanying photograph unique? I do not know of another of its kind, with an arch superimposed on the original one. The bridge crosses the Leeds and Liverpool Canal at Marton, near Skipton. The boatmen tell us that when the first plans were made for the canal a certain number of bridges were estimated. When the canal was completed it was found they had a bridge left over, and it was decided to put one on the back of this one at Marton. The more reason-



MARTON'S DOUBLE BRIDGE

(See letter "A Surplus Bridge")

able explanation is that if the lower arch was used the road level would be too low and provide a very steep ascent for the Skipton to Gisburn road, which crosses the canal here. Thus a bridge upon a bridge was made. It is a fact, however, that the Leeds and Liverpool Canal Company maintains the lower bridge and the West Riding County Council, the local road authority, the one above.—G. C. KEIGHLEY.

RIDER HAGGARD AND THE ECLIPSE

SIR,—If my son's "taste exact for faultless fact" did not "amount to a disease," we could have been satisfied with Mr. Darwin's correction of Major Jarvis's recollection of the eclipse incident, since it is substantially correct with the trivial exception that it was the moon and not the sun! Or shall we waive this and say with Katharina:

Forward, I pray, since we have come so far,
And be it moon, or sun, or what you please.

—H. C. W. NUTTALL, 41, Rodney Street, Liverpool 1.

MIGRATORY BIRDS

SIR,—I read with interest the article about bird migrants on their ocean routes in your issue of March 13.

It was early September in the North Atlantic when a few small birds came aboard our ship, which were similar to the author's description and photographs of



BOYS FROM THE EXMOUTH HELPING WITH THE POTATO CROP IN LYDNEY PARK

(See letter "Boys on the Land")

the "unidentified bird." In my opinion they are Spotted fly-catchers; if not I am certain they belong to that species. At the time, we had a plague of flies on our mess decks and the birds cleared them all out, amusing the crew with their antics by darting in and out of corners and hovering in the air for a second to catch their prey.—**WILLIAM L. BOODEN** (Sto. I), PKZ 103380, Mess 6, H.M.S. *Charstown*, c/o G.P.O., London.

SIR,—I saw, in the March 13, 1942, copy of *COUNTRY LIFE*, an article entitled "Bird Migrants on their Ocean Routes," by James Just, in which the author mentioned two "mystery" birds which he was unable to identify.

Although I am afraid I cannot help him in identifying these birds myself, I would like to state that I have seen the species myself while serving in the Mediterranean in that fine ship the late aircraft carrier *Ark Royal*.

It was summer-time and we were a considerable distance from any land, when sometimes one, or two, of these birds would circle the ship, calling. They eventually would alight upon the "flight deck" and walk about quite happily and comparatively fearlessly, searching in the fine layer of sandy dust blown aboard, presumably for insects—as your correspondent found that cockroaches tempted them! Unfortunately for them, probably, the *Ark* was singularly free from cockroaches, as ships go! After two days I saw no more of them until another of the species visited us.

If, as your correspondent tentatively suggested, they were American Pectoral sandpipers, they must have been sadly lost, but I think that, like Mr. Justice, I am convinced against that theory. His description fits my particular acquaintances perfectly.—**NORMAN MASSEY RIDDLE** (Sub-Lieut., R.N.V.R.), *Old Harrow Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea*.

[We have received further interesting comments on this subject from Mr. Leonard Ford (Lancaster) and other readers.—ED.]

A BERKSHIRE BENEFICENCE

SIR,—Within the churchyard of the charming Berkshire village of Blew-



AN EARLY PRINT, "A GLOUCESTERSHIRE TEAM OF OXEN"
(From the drawing by R. Hills)
(See letter "Pictures of Working Oxen")

bury are two endowed cottages, one of which (here shown) is dedicated to "the oldest man" in the parish. It would be interesting to know whether similar endowments exist elsewhere. I gather that in Blewbury

church (October 31, 1941) amid its trees reminds me of the curious old chair that I once saw inside it. This is described by Ida Gandy in her *A Wiltshire Childhood* as follows: "the big, box-like chair or



FOR THE OLDEST MAN

(See letter "A Berkshire Beneficence")

some hardship has occasionally been caused by the term "the oldest man." The oldest man may well have a wife who outlives him. What then? The answer, given by the existing occupant, was that his stepmother, who was living in the cottage when his father occupied it, had had to go to the workhouse when the cottage was claimed, on the death of her husband, by the next oldest man. The present tenant has no wife, but I understand that the deed remains unchanged in this matter, though there has been some variation of "the oldest man": now came the ingenuous remark, the cottage was for "the most deserving man."—**J. W., Berkshire**.

AT BISHOPS CANNINGS

SIR,—Your correspondent's photograph of Bishops Cannings

carrel, in the northern transept. We were very proud of that chair, for we had been told that there was not another in England like it. On its high back was painted a huge hand, and on every finger and across the palm were inscribed cheerless sentences about sin and death, such as, 'Thou knowest not how often, thou knowest not how much, thou hast offended God.' No one seems able to give a satisfactory account of its origin. I enclose a photograph which might interest other readers.—**M. W., Hereford**.

A MUSEUM IN A CHAPEL

SIR,—At Farleigh Hungerford in Somerset is the castle of the Hungerfords, who held it from 1369 to 1681. One of the richest families in those days, they could ride from there to Salisbury on their own estate. The chapel has now be-

come a museum of Hungerford relics: here are a Jacobean pulpit, a suit of armour, and weapons of mediæval times. My photograph shows the "two-decker" variety of pulpit.—**F. R. WINSTONE, Bristol**.

PICTURES OF WORKING OXEN

From Lord Northbrook.

SIR,—In reply to your correspondent J. D. U. W., of Bradfield, near Reading, in your issue of March 13, in which he writes that his efforts to find good eighteenth- or early nineteenth-century illustrations of oxen at work in Britain, has, as yet, produced practically nothing, I am a collector of such prints and I enclose a photograph of the only one I have ever come across which is now in my possession. It is described as being "A Gloucestershire Team of Oxen," and as being from the original drawing of R. Hills.

The yokes in the engraving are absolutely the same as those used by working oxen in the Lewes district of Sussex right up to 1913-14, and one of these yokes I now have in my possession.—**NORTHBROOK, Woodlands Farm, Bramdean, Hampshire**.

MR. CHURCHILL AND GEORGE WASHINGTON

SIR,—In the interests of accuracy, I should like to point out that the description of the shield of arms illustrated in my recent article on Mr. Churchill and George Washington—*COUNTRY LIFE* dated April 10—should run as follows:

"Shield of Sir John Spencer and his wife Catherine Kitson in the east window of the Spencer aisle, Yarnton, Oxon. It bears Spencer quarterly of eight impaling Kitson quarterly of four, viz., 1st and 4th sable three lucres rising silver and a chief gold, Kitson, 2nd and 3rd Donnington and Pollard quarterly."

It was not perhaps made clear, owing to the need for economy of space, that Durham College, in the library of which is the glass shield of Prior Wessington's arms, is now Trinity College. Its mediæval library, fortunately, can be said to remain structurally unaltered.—**E. A. GREENING LAMBORN, Littlemore, Oxford**.



THE BISHOPS CANNINGS CHAIR WITH ITS PAINTED HAND
(See letter "At Bishops Cannings")



A CORNER OF THE OLD CHAPEL OF HUNGERFORD CASTLE
(See letter "A Museum in a Chapel")

SURREY SHOWS HOW IT IS DONE

By H. C. LONG

FARMING is notably a business that involves a great number of very different operations, covering many classes of crops and stock and wide variations in soil, and is not a little subject to inconstant weather conditions.

A few enlightened farmers during the centuries thought deeply on some of the problems that faced them, and progress was steadily made in many directions. The last 150 years, however, have seen rapid and almost unbelievable changes, and one may well wonder what our farmer grandfathers would say to a demonstration such as that given near Godalming on April 21-22.

This demonstration is said to be the biggest thing of its kind that has yet been arranged, and it was fitting that it should have been opened by the Minister of Agriculture.

The demonstration was run by the Surrey War Agricultural Executive Committee, at Wirkford Farm, Witley Park, Godalming, the seat of Sir John Leigh, M.P., and was intended to indicate to farmers many directions in which all of them have something, and some of them much, to learn, that may aid them to increase food production. It is to be hoped that any lessons learned will form a permanent part of our future farming.

The separate items in this great demonstration of possibilities included land cultivation and cropping, plough-setting and checking, dynamometer tests, care and management of tractors, mechanical ditching, mechanical potato planting transplanting, hedge and bank clearing, ridging, re-seeding, thatch-making, control of pests, silos and silage-making, straw pulp making, use of home-grown feeding-stuffs in winter rations for dairy cows—to say nothing of a model dairy farm for inspection, an information bureau and continuous films.

Many of these subjects are at the moment undoubtedly of vital importance to farmers—in particular the mechanical side, silage and straw pulp, feeding of dairy stock, and ley farming.

In his opening remarks the Minister observed that now that farmers had come nearly to the end of the ploughing-up campaign, they had to concentrate on increased production from arable lands and improved livestock. Farmers were going to be asked to make themselves more self-supporting: they had got little feeding-stuffs from abroad in 1941—they would get less this year.

On the second day of the demonstration Sir George Stapledon, who was introduced by Mr. S. Moon, a prominent Surrey farmer, addressed a big body of visitors. In his inimitable and breezy manner, Sir George clearly indicated his firm belief in greatly increased farm production—by way, of course, of short-term leys and the use of phosphates, without which success could not be expected. He referred to past centuries and the early long-term

permanent pastures, which he regarded as gone or going. While we might in future anticipate pastures of as long duration as 15 years, one to three year leys were better—even if one alternated one year ley and a corn crop. He urged the change that ley farming would involve, referring to the still great acreage of land that could be brought with advantage into the better production arena.

Sir George Stapledon also referred to what had been done already in regard to grass land, and said that farmers could learn much from one another—though they varied even more than the fields they farmed. He wondered whether he earned the petrol he used in going about, but if not it must be their fault or his—and he sometimes thought it must be theirs! He recalled the time some years ago when farmers did not attend talks at agricultural shows, but the crowd before him was an indication of a promising change. Their great demonstration suggested a new outlook for big agricultural shows, say, a three years' preparation in the area selected, so that visitors might learn how things should be done.

The variety and quality and interest of the exhibits and demonstrations made one feel that a whole week might be spent among them with real benefit, and there seemed to be a general opinion that the time was all too short. There was so much of interest that it would be unwise to hazard an opinion as to which was the most important item. A farmer might have learned how to make straw pulp fodder, a good deal about silage, how to use home-grown foods for his dairy cows, and much about seeding down leys, and have got some solid ideas on how to make the best use of the possibilities of mechanisation.

The mechanical side received considerable attention, almost continuous lessons being given in setting and checking up ploughs to ensure the most efficient work—tractor ploughing being done with both bad and good setting to show differences.

In other fields were given demonstrations of mechanical potato-planting and the transplanting of cabbages, operated by members of the Women's Land Army; the rotary cultivator that so readily makes a good tilth in one operation; the Wire Worm cultivator, designed to prevent working of wireworms; and other mechanical operations.

Hedge and stump removal by the pushing power of the Caterpillar Diesel tractor was regarded as quite exceptionally good. I saw a large holly tree that was pushed out of the ground "in two goes" in as many minutes, while a great elm stump, with roots, had part of the soil removed by the tractor and was then got out in perhaps 20 minutes. What a change from the old laborious digging and chopping out by hand!

Straw-pulp making attracted a big crowd

of most interested farmers, and the comments suggested that the number of farmer-users of the process—described some time ago in *COUNTRY LIFE*—is likely to increase considerably. This process, properly carried out, provides a relished and acceptable "roughage" fodder of much greater value than the straw from which it is produced.

As might be expected, silos and silage occupied a prominent place in the demonstration, many types of silo being represented, but mainly those of concrete in various forms of locking device, tier by tier, while some specimens were of a size suitable for small quantities, as on small holdings. Samples of silage of high, medium and low protein content, and good and bad types, were in considerable number, and the quantity of average quality silage (25 lb.) required to produce one gallon of milk was shown attached to a spring balance.

A very attractive section was that in which winter feeding with home-grown crops was demonstrated by the equivalent quantities of various crops—hay, silage, cereals, peas and beans, roots—and the additions to be made to a standard maintenance ration to provide for 1 gallon and 2 gallons of milk. For example, a maintenance ration might be 8 lb. hay, 8 lb. oat straw, 28 lb. mangolds, 10 lb. silage. To this might be added, for 1 gallon milk, 10 lb. silage, 1 lb. oats and 1 lb. beans or peas. To provide for a second gallon of milk might further be added 2 lb. oats and 2 lb. beans or peas (or 1½ lb. oats, 1 lb. linseed and 1 lb. beans or peas).

A comprehensive exhibit demonstrating methods of pest control—rabbits, rats, moles, wireworms, leather-jackets, etc.—received much attention.

It is much deserving of note that an important section was that dealing with land drainage, the great over-riding value of which had been emphasised by Sir George Stapledon. The drainage work done by the county of Surrey was illustrated by photographs taken before and after given jobs had been done, and sufficed to make clear the great benefits obtained.

Considerable numbers of land girls played many roles in this far-reaching demonstration, and Mr. Sidney Moon paid a warm tribute to their work in the county.

It may be taken as certain that the very large attendance at this valuable demonstration will have resulted in a great number of farmers carrying away some very sound ideas that may be expected—after due digestion—to help them to meet some of their war-time difficulties, increase the food supply, and improve their farming in the post-war period. It can hardly fail to emphasise the importance of modern methods, scientific study, tractors and good machinery, silage, straw pulp, the change to short-term leys, and the use of rations composed of home-grown foods.



(Left) MECHANICAL CABBAGE PLANTER AT THE WITLEY PARK DEMONSTRATION. This machine puts the plants into the ground and waters them. (Right) POTATO PLANTING BY MACHINE



A GRAND SPIRIT

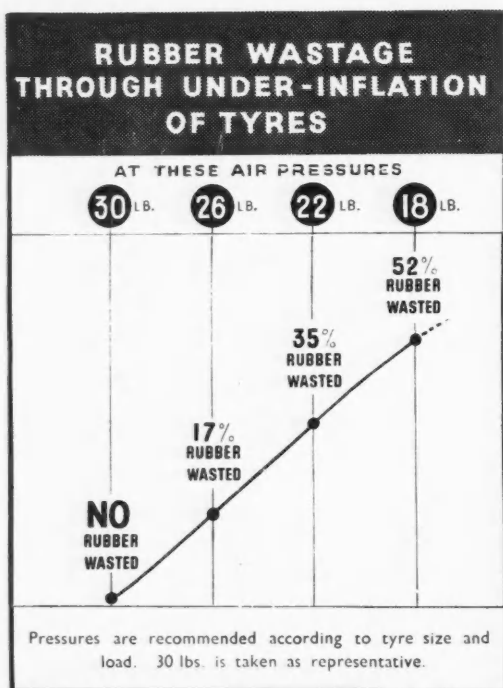
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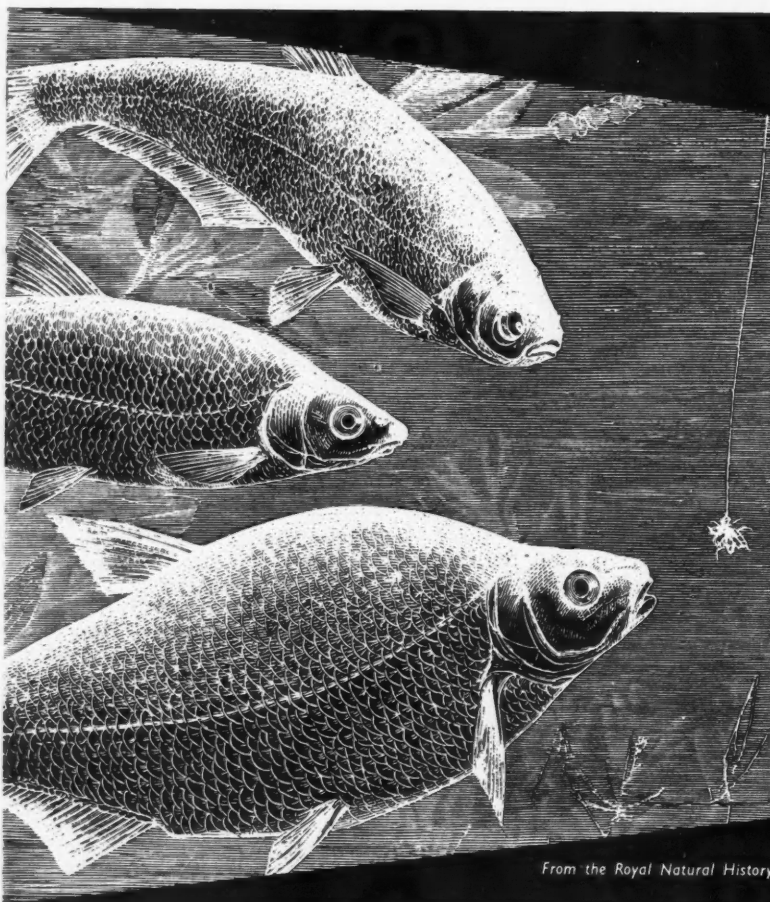
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APOLLO

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IT'S HARD TO SWALLOW

... a new idea sometimes, especially when you've been a keen angler for these 20 years. Some anglers, for instance, cannot bring themselves to try rods of tubular steel, yet the increasing number of keen fishermen who have tried Apollo rods tell us that they are delighted with their ACCURACY, RESILIENCE and STRENGTH

FARMING NOTES

SUCCESS WITH STRAW PULP FOR STOCK

THE newest addition to home-grown feeding-stuffs is straw pulp. This process of treating wheat or barley straw with sulphuric acid to increase its digestibility has been tried on several hundred farms in different parts of the country. The results seem to have been satisfactory generally. I have been shown several bunches of store cattle which have had nothing but straw pulp since the New Year. They did not look as if they had had generous rations of linseed cake, but they were in good thriving condition and they had been kept entirely on home-grown food. One outstanding instance of the value of straw pulp is provided by Mr. Heyes, Moss-borough Hall Farm, Rainford, Lancashire, who has been fattening cattle largely on wheat straw pulp and chat potatoes. The daily ration has been 40 lb. straw pulp, 30 lb. potatoes, some ordinary wheat straw and a little salvaged cake. The cake was of doubtful value, resembling burnt cork, but the mixture gave excellent results. Of 50 cattle sent to the grading centre, only two have so far failed to attain the top grade.

NOW that the grass is really growing, we can congratulate ourselves on the satisfactory way in which cattle and other livestock have come through the third winter of the war. They have done better than in the previous winter and yet have had much less in the way of concentrated feeding-stuffs, at any rate, so far as store cattle and sheep are concerned. Dairy cows have been comparatively favoured in the rations obtained for them against feeding-stuff coupons. Well-made hay is always a great stand-by in the winter. Lack of it shows in the condition of stock in the New Year. But in war-time it is the supplements to hay that matter. Many more farmers grew a full acreage of roots last year and many more made silage. Some of this silage has proved to be really excellent stuff, and now that there are silage disciples in almost every district who can demonstrate to their neighbours, we should get a further big increase in the quantity of silage made in 1942. Most of it will come from aftermath if we get a growing summer and autumn.

WAITING on the railway platform for my train the other morning, I was tackled by the porter, who was mystified about egg prices. He said that one local man was selling the eggs his own hens produced at the local market town and he was getting 3s. 1d. a dozen for them there. This man buys back eggs at 1s. 9d. a dozen and retails them at 2s. a dozen. This struck the porter as a crazy business and I am not sure that he was altogether satisfied with the explanation that I offered. The point, of course, is that the price of eggs to the consumer is being heavily subsidised by the Treasury. This subsidy must be injected at some point under control. It is only by sending his eggs to an approved packer that the producer gets the full Ministry of Food price of 3s. 1d. a dozen. If he retails his own eggs, assuming, of course, that he has a licence to do so, he cannot charge more than 2s. a dozen and loses the Treasury subsidy. So it is not surprising that what the porter told me is true. I have no doubt it is happening in many other cases.

SOME of the barley has gone into dust as it should. With the wind blowing from the east there was a chance to clean up and burn some weeds before the seed was sown. It is always worth while delaying sowing for a few days if there is some couch and there is a chance of getting rid of it before the barley goes in. This is more than ever desirable when the crop is to be under-sown with grass seeds. It is a great mistake to sow down a ley unless the field is really clean. Couch gets a chance to spread and the field is to be left down for two or three years the farmer is multiplying for himself the trouble when the time comes for the plough to go again. My impression is that the acreage of ley sown this spring will be slightly more

than last year's. The high price of barley seed stopped some small farmers from having this gamble, but, as all the barley grown is likely to be wanted for malting at the full maximum price, this cereal is still the most profitable to grow. Also, as the season gets on oats are not a satisfactory crop in many districts.

LAMBING has gone well in most parts of the country. Those farmers who still have half-bred flocks running on grass have been hard pressed to find fresh food for the ewes at lambing time, but with the help of some kale and mangolds they have come through well, and now that the grass is here, ewes and lambs should go ahead without setbacks. The reduction in the numbers of grass sheep will have done good to some farms. There were many fields in the Midlands and Southern Counties which were getting sheep-sick. Now the plough has gone in and the fertility left by the sheep is being cashed in cereal crops. At the same time the parasites left by heavy sheep stocking must be disappearing, so when these fields have had

their turn of corn growing and go back into clover and grass leys, they should provide nice clean feed for sheep. ***

IT is a moot question whether enough arable land will be sown to leys this spring. There are thousands of acres which are now carrying a third straw crop and which need a turn in clover and grass if fertility is to be maintained at a satisfactory level. The War Agricultural Committees do not seem to have issued instructions to farmers about putting down fields to ley, and unless they are told definitely what to do some farmers seem to imagine that they must continue cropping for ever the land that they ploughed up out of grass. This will be a great mistake. What everyone ought to do, of course, is to seed down some of the land which has carried two and three straw crops and also some of the old arable land, establish really productive temporary swards on this ground, and then put the plough into some more permanent pasture which has a store of fertility that can be cashed in straw crops and so add to the nation's corn supplies. CINCINNATUS.

THE ESTATE MARKET

EFFECTS OF DEFERRED DEVELOPMENT

WHETHER we look at London or country properties, we find the same dominant consideration governing the possibility of doing business, to wit, that for one reason or another development is deferred. Such instances as the impending offer by auction of an extensive and, on the whole, promisingly prepared property on Southampton Water will occur to the mind. In a normal period this estate might not, we may say with confidence, not have been submitted to public competition in its present form. Investors in real estate are as fully aware as any other class of the community of the paramount need of "lending for victory," and they are doing their full share, but there are other interests labouring under an urgent necessity of realisation. Executors must try to convert their property into a divisible form for the winding-up of estates, and money obtained under that compulsion probably to a large extent finds its way to Government securities on behalf of beneficiaries. In a variety of ways the transfer of money aids the State, in the form of stamp duties and, indirectly, through the levy on the earnings of the legal and valuation and other experts who are entrusted with the conduct of the transactions.

ON THE HAMBLE ESTUARY

ONE of the many nice estates in the market may shortly come under the hammer of Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley. It is the Hook and Warsash estate of 1,200 acres, on the mouth of the Hamble, and overlooking Southampton Water. Whether we look at Southampton Water in the course of a visit or a prolonged stay in that delightful part of Hampshire, or whether the eyes rest upon it after a long voyage and stay abroad, when, of course, it has the special "charm from the skies" that speaks of the homeland, there is never any doubt that this stretch of water flanked by verdure is as pretty as any spot on our coastline.

The marine attractions of Southampton Water are inexhaustible, and to many who know them they constitute an endless delight. Judging from enquiries which we get at COUNTRY LIFE office, the Hampshire coast is specially in favour with those who have spent years abroad and who now seek a picturesque place of settlement in equable and enjoyable climatic conditions. The coastline of the Hook and Warsash estate of almost a couple of miles, facing south, is ideal for the fulfilment of that type of requirement, and its ease of access to Portsmouth and Southampton makes it preferable in one respect to even the warmest places in the Isle of Wight, inasmuch as there are no perplexities arising from the occasional delay in the passage, short though it is, from island to mainland. All that would seem to be needed to adapt Hook and Warsash to the accommodation of a considerable number of appreciative residents is wise and spirited development.

GOLF AND YACHTING

EXAMPLES of first-rate conversion of seaside spots to comfortable and at the same time economical places of residence are to be seen on the

Sussex, the Devon and the Kent shores, and all of them are characterised by the exercise of a reasonable degree of estate control, ensuring that no unseemly features shall mar the amenities which have been provided by the developers. Golf naturally figures prominently among the essentials, and on the Hook and Warsash land there are an 18-hole course, clubhouse and other provision. Any proposing purchasers have the benefit of the experience of the owners in the form of the actual and provisional lay-out of a good deal of the surface, for good progress in a building scheme was interrupted only as recently as the outbreak of war. Approximately 12,000 ft. of roadways are ready for operations, the moment the word to get on with building can be given. Over a square mile of land will be sold with immediate possession, and the rest of the estate yields a rental aggregating roundly £2,000 a year. The Salterns, a modern small mansion and 19 acres, is among the lots on the estate, and there are plenty of other less costly houses and cottages. Hook and Warsash is happy in being able to promise its patrons not only golf and the usual seaside and riverside recreations, but yachting, with an abundance of facilities, including excellent yacht club accommodation. The admirable views shown in Messrs. Knight, Frank and Rutley's announcements of the impending auction should tempt some of the large investing corporations to make a minute inspection of the property. If they do the forecast may safely be made that something more than mere curiosity will induce them to consider the post-war potentialities of the property.

LINCOLNSHIRE LAND

NORTH WILLINGHAM, approximately four miles south-east of Market Rasen, is likely soon to change hands. The village, once of some ecclesiastical importance, is familiar to visitors to the Lincolnshire coast, that is, if any place on a motoring road can be said to be known to those who in pre-war days dashed along it. Seldom did most of them obtain or retain any idea of the places through which they hurried. The village is, however, worthy of more than a passing glance. North Willingham Hall, the Georgian mansion, stands in a lovely park of about 100 acres, and it is sheltered by an additional area of 90 or 100 acres of woods. Messrs. John D. Wood and Co., instructed by Messrs. Markby Stewart and Wadesons, may hold an auction of the entire estate on Friday May 15, at Lincoln. We say "may hold" inasmuch as power is reserved to dispose of the property beforehand in the event of an acceptable offer being made. Such is the strength of the competition for Lincolnshire land at the moment that it seems highly probable that the host of would-be bidders for the separate lots may be deprived of their wished-for opportunity. The 1,790 acres are free of tithe and land tax and the land is let to a number of tenants at much less than its current value. There are eight farms. The matured timber on the estate is of a description likely to evoke keen rivalry among the merchants. ARBITER.

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NEW BOOKS

A BOOK OF MOUNTAIN WISDOM

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

IN Mr. James Ramsey Ullman's book, *High Conquest*, (Gollancz, 16s.), the essential words occur towards the end: "A mountain is never 'conquered.'"

We live in a world of conquest, and a world of conquest catchwords—"The conquest of matter," "The conquest of space." And so on. Looking at a flight of aeroplanes no bigger than silver spangles caught in the evening light, we say with satisfaction that we have "conquered" the air. Of course, we "conquered" the sea long ago and, when things get too tame for supermen, they set out to "conquer" worlds. Alexander is said to have died sighing for new worlds to conquer, but what of his conquests now?

There is only one conquest worth while. George Leigh Mallory, perhaps the world's greatest mountaineer, asked: "Have we vanquished an enemy?" and answered: "None but ourselves." Mr. Ullman ends his long book with those words, and they are the point and principle of all that he has to say.

A DIFFERENT CONQUEST

In his foreword he writes: "The 'conquest' of the title is far removed from the bloody, mindless conquest that stalks the earth to-day. ... Its essence is not negation but affirmation—of the splendour of the earth we inhabit, of the meaningfulness of living, of all that is close and precious to the human spirit." His book, he admits, is a book of "escape," but it is an escape not from but into reality.

This is the angle from which Mr. Ullman, who is an American, approaches the question of mountaineering, and to me, no mountaineer, it seems the right approach to most questions. It seeks to make man not a Colossus astride the world, but a note in a harmony of many notes. A book was published a few years ago called *Man the Slave and Master*; but really he is not, and can never be either the one or the other. He is a part of a not altogether comprehensible scheme (which is by no means to say a senseless scheme); and his greatest happiness is achieved not when he dominates the bits around him, but when, like a fragment of a jig-saw puzzle, he fits without friction into all the adjacent bits. He may be a big bit or a little bit; he will never be a bit without irritation till he adjusts himself to, rather than "conquers," his surroundings. And this is true of his surroundings whether they are made up of humanity, or of natural forces. All this is implicit in Mr. Ullman's approach to his subject.

I have dwelt so long on this

question of approach because the matters dealt with are, literally, as old as the hills, and the manner of presenting them is what matters. The feats of great climbers all over the world, from the moment when men first began to make ascents up to the latest adventures in the Himalayas, are here once more celebrated, and it is good to have them all assembled within the handy compass of a single volume.

As a practical mountaineer, Mr. Ullman writes not only of other men's adventures, but also of the things that have come to his knowledge through many a hard enjoyable day's work. He is all for a complete understanding of the nature of the mountain with which the climber exchanges strength for strength. He summarises it all thus: "The essence of intelligent mountaineering consists of knowledge of conditions, knowledge of self, and the control of situations as they arise. A man who knows how to get to the top of a mountain may be an expert climber. A man who also knows when to turn back is a mountaineer."

THE LOST TRIBE

Another book from America is Mr. Lewis V. Cummings's *I Was a Head-hunter* (Harrap, 10s. 6d.). This is one of those titles which overstress one element of the contents, and so give a false impression. Mr. Cummings lived for a time among head-hunters, but there is more than head-hunting in the book and the head-hunting is not even the chief part of it.

Mr. Cummings's adventures began in 1922, when he left Bogota and journeyed alone in a direction roughly south-east. First with the help of donkeys and then of a canoe, he overcame many difficulties which looked, at last, as though they would overcome him; but the timely arrival of a trader married to two Indian women saved his life and introduced him to the Indian tribe whose life he was for some time to share: the Yakalamarures, who lived on the Guaviare, a tributary of the Orinoco. They were a people leading a life inconceivably remote, and when finally Mr. Cummings left them and arrived at San Fernando de Atabapo, on the Orinoco river, he discovered that "not a single person in the drab little town had ever heard of the Yakalamarures, or even dreamed of their existence." So all we shall know of the Yakalamarures is what Mr. Cummings has to tell us.

He married into the tribe and had every opportunity of observing their sexual, economic, military and religious habits. These are all well described, and they do not differ much

HIGH CONQUEST

By James

Ramsey Ullman
(Gollancz, 16s.)

I WAS A

HEAD-HUNTER

By Lewis V. Cummings
(Harrap, 10s. 6d.)

THE LAST OF UPTAKE

By Simon

Harcourt-Smith
(Batsford, 15s.)

PLAGUE YEAR

By Anthony Weymouth
(Harrap, 10s. 6d.)

MUSK AND AMBER

By A. E. W. Mason
(Hodder & Stoughton, 8s. 6d.)

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from what we know of the ways of other savage tribes. The young boys are subjected to a tough physical and psychic test, which the author himself underwent, before being admitted to the full status of man-warriors; and there are "magic" practices which baffled Mr. Cummings, but which he does not try to explain away. He accepts them with the humility of suspended judgment.

Many of the social customs are sensible. A young man may win honour as a warrior, but it is recognised that there are other things in life than this, and an older man is esteemed if he builds a beautiful boat, contrives well to the clan's larder, or makes a useful fish-weir.

As to the head-hunting, this is not mere barbarity. The primary reason for it is "that the spiritual, mental and moral qualities of the dead automatically transfer to the slayer and taker of the head." Thus a warrior's head is supposed to make the possessor brave, and an old man's to endow him with wisdom.

Mr. Cummings has given us here many interesting glimpses into a darkness which he has been one of the few to penetrate, and, so far as I know, the only one to discuss.

SOPHISTICATED TALE

Mr. Simon Harcourt-Smith's *The Last of Uptake*, with illustrations by Mr. Rex Whistler (Batsford, 15s.), is a perfect example of author and artist working in harmony. The *Uptake* of the title is a "Palladian" country house, and when Mr. Harcourt-Smith introduces us to it, its glories are all in the past. The trees are falling; the rococo ornaments in the grounds, the grottos and aviaries, the follies and carefully-adjusted torrents: all are touched with disintegration and despair, but in their time what sights they had seen, what laughter heard!

All those sights and sounds—the coming and going of light ladies and wicked uncles, the bucks and eccentrics, the monkey-postilions jibbering and chattering through the park—are recalled as Miss Tryphena, one of the two old maiden ladies who alone remain, takes a walk through the grounds with a gardener on a misty day.

It is all—clearly by the author's intention—placed half a step on the further side of reality, and its affinities are with swoons and musical boxes, flashing curricles, much money and little morality. Mr. Whistler's pictures play up beautifully to this idea, and the author and the artist have between them produced a small jewel of sophisticated artifice.

There is just a touch of morbid reality in the two old ladies, Tryphena and Deborah, genteelly rotting amid the miasma of decayed luxury and folly, and coming at last to a long-delayed explosion of bitter personal hate. How they ended the whole matter, what in fact was "the last of Uptake," you must find out from the book itself.

A WAR DIARY

Mr. Anthony Weymouth's *Plague Year* (Harrap, 10s. 6d.) is a diary recording events between March, 1940, and February, 1941. A plague year, indeed, covering the collapse of France, the overrunning of Europe, Dunkirk, the Battle of Britain, and the worst of the London bombing.

It is for its record of these things, rather than for its expressions of opinion, that the book has value. In this most swiftly-moving year of all history, opinions were apt to be falsified within a few days, or at most

a few weeks, of being formed; but Mr. Weymouth has rightly let them stand. They serve at all events to illustrate the fragility of human speculation.

Throughout the year under record Mr. Weymouth was employed by the B.B.C. It was his business to arrange talks on all sorts of subjects, and consequently he came into contact with all sorts of people. These glimpses of famous personalities are not the least interesting thing in the book, though one is forced upon the melancholy conclusion that too many of these distinguished and "well-informed" people are as reliable as one's charwoman or the keeper of the corner shop. Take this entry of June 12, 1940: "I went out to lunch with a well-informed diplomatic correspondent. I found him cheerful, optimistic for the future, and convinced that Hitler had shot his bolt . . . and that the collapse of Germany would come much sooner than most people expected." Alas! How soon is "much sooner"? Here we are, two years after the "well-informed" correspondent was so full of hope, and for all his opinion was worth he might just as well have been you or I.

AN OLD HAND

Mr. A. E. W. Mason is an old skilled hand at tale-telling, and his new novel, *Mush and Amber* (Hodder and Stoughton, 8s. 6d.), shows no falling off in skill. But it does not commend itself wholly to me because I find here, as I have found in other of Mr. Mason's novels, that credibility is strained at a crucial point. It is this willingness to take the easy way out that keeps Mr. Mason a good storyteller where he might, with more care and patience in invention, become a fine novelist.

This tale is of a young earl who was swindled of his inheritance and in other ways bitterly wronged, and who came back at last, slew his supplanter in a duel, and then retired once more from the scene, leaving his half-sister's children (she was married to the slain man) to carry on a family which his own sterility could not perpetuate.

The duel was witnessed by a house full of guests and servants, and the impossible thing Mr. Mason asks us to accept is that all those people would keep their mouths shut, pretend there had been an accident, and allow a stupendous scandal to die out as though it had never been.

Of course, words were pledged and all that; but we know from the Tranby Croft case, for one, where less sensational issues (and no gossiping servants) were involved, what that is worth. It is a pity, for a book which was working up to a fine tragic climax petered out, for me, in a smile of cynical disbelief.

ENGLAND AND WAR

MR. FRANK EYRE'S *Twenty Poems* (Richards Press, 1s. 6d.) are written with a sense of balance; their author welcomes modern metrical freedoms without scorning the oaken trunk from which, to be effective, these must branch. There are war poems here, and they are good ones; but the best of them, "England," was written just before the war. With love and insight Mr. Eyre invites us to

Consider England . . .
A small, eccentric, over-crowded land . . .
And one reader will always remember him affectionately for his poem about something very English:

Willows are what I love . . .
They make small squat cathedrals of
quiet peace . . .
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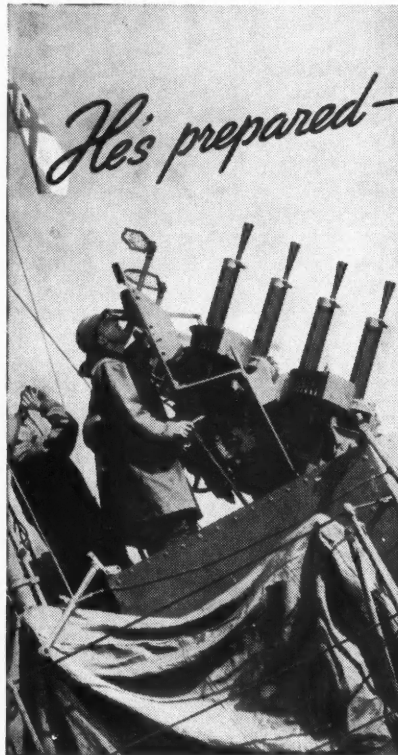
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PRINT OR PLAIN



DENES

Navy and white for a woollen frock that has a white pique dickey with the new pointed collar and lower neckline, white pique piping at the wrists, a white belt. The white saucer sailor can be worn on the back of the head or tilted forward. The handbag, shaped like a field-glass case, is pigskin. Debenham and Freebody.

One of the conventional prints in pillar-box red and white with a slim kilted skirt and a sweater top cut in one with the skirt. Note the new lowered neckline emphasised by a white rayon pique collar. Debenham and Freebody.

THERE is an almost complete eclipse of pastels among the prints. Colours are vivid and incisive, cherry red, palsy blue, jade green, mustard and corn yellows, fondant pink, and forget-me-not blue—these are the shades of the summer mixed riotously among the florals, more soberly for the many two-toned prints. Dark grounds have a pattern traced on them in an extremely bright colour—a Victorian puce, an acid green, the clear striking blue of a turquoise matrix, or have a pattern as though etched in white, black and grey on deep colour. This is economical in printing and effective especially for little conversation pieces or formal flower groups. The hyacinth, hydrangea and sweet pea colours have been mostly left for the plain woollens and the plain moss crêpes.

If your print is black or navy with the pattern in one of the bright shades, you will wear it with a dark coat, fitted to the waist, with revers and a double-breasted fastening. Your hat will be dark and chip straw, a simple wide-brimmed sailor, the brim dipping slightly or turned up at the edge like a Breton, with a ribbon picking up the colour of the pattern. When you drop the coat you will wear a biggish hat in a soft stitched straw, or stitched taffeta, or cotton, with a brim that rolls away from the forehead and is often crownless. If your print is one of the multi-coloured florals, wear it with baroque gold bracelets and earrings, or with pearls strung in four or five rows so that they lie like a flat collar. These flower prints are brilliant in colour and the design covers the ground. Gorrings show them with a ruched dickey front and a ruche edging the short plain sleeve. There are a whole series of charming Paisley prints at Derry and Toms, some with short sleeves, some with long. These are inexpensive dresses, and range from three to six guineas in price. They are all in a big range of colours and are charming in the country with a simple straw, sophisticated enough for any smart London luncheon with the addition of jewellery and one of the tiny black hats which have appeared everywhere. Sometimes these black hats are pill-boxes, sometimes they are draped turbans, sometimes they have a black fringe which dangles down over the hair and is attached to a high Russian crown.

Print dresses mould the figure, have short sleeves cut like a shirt when the dress is tailored and pleated, or sleeves gauged and gathered on the inside of the elbow so that they just slip over the elbow itself. The perky puffed sleeve has vanished. Everything is done to soften the bodice by gathers, gauging, pleating, ruching. Fullness is placed in the front of the skirt. Some of the prettiest prints have two panels of gauging down the front, starting as breast pockets. Others have fullness set into a tiny apron yoke and a crossover bodice with gathers at a shoulder yoke. Many conventional prints have a sweater top and kilted skirt. Lightning designs are smart for the tailored type of dress; so are flower dots. When the design is small it is sometimes cut out and appliquéd on to the big flat pockets for a print jacket and dress. These jackets button to the figure with neat revers.

JACKET and dress combinations are not, on the whole, though popular, owing to the large number of coupons they require. The same thing applies to our old stand-by, the ensemble. The summer coat is a necessity, but the days are gone when one could have a coat made especially for one particular print frock. Plain dark coats

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of Knightsbridge



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Hips: 34 and 36

Small Ladies' Dept. . . . 1st floor **9½ GNS**

RIGHT In navy, rust, powder blue, pink, nigger, gold, bottle green or white.

Hips: 38 and 40

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Shoes by Joyce—Ground Floor

ONLY 10 COUPONS

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THE SUPPLY POSITION

The Crookes Laboratories regret that Crookes' Halibut Liver Oil will no longer be readily obtainable in capsules, but only in liquid form. This is due to priority demands of national importance.

In the interests of national health the Crookes Laboratories have taken every precaution in their power to ensure adequate supplies of Crookes' Halibut Oil in all parts of the country. Thus the public may rest assured that their needs of this vital source of Vitamins A and D are being safeguarded as far as circumstances permit.

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HALIBUT LIVER OIL

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Shoes

Redwing, called because it is made in a lovely Russian red leather. It has a medium heel and is stitched all over the flat bow and the vamp. Russell and Bromley have it, also in black, brown and navy.



for

An afternoon and evening shoe called Parnassus, cut high, with a curve that is very flattering on the foot. There are two flat bows and oval sections in front and the suede part of the shoe is perforated. Also Russell and Bromley.



Summer

This is the shoe that Brevitt call "Bouncer." It has a wedge heel encased in leather with a special reinforced arch support, and a wafer-thin leather sole and heel in a contrasting colour that matches the laces. It is light and comfortable for the summer. Harrods stock it.



Frocks

there are in abundance, simple coats either buttoning to the waist with tailored revers, or of the edge-to-edge variety. The smartest is the Molyneux coat with a double-breasted top and widish revers and collar. This is navy with yellow buttons picking up the colour of the print underneath, but it is a coat that can be worn with almost anything else as well. Debenham and Freebody have a very pretty edge-to-edge coat, a wedding coat, with elbow-length fox sleeves. This is a coat that can be worn on many occasions in the afternoon and evening, and altered easily later on by removing the fur and inserting long sleeves. But the big seller of the summer is the casual coat in camel cloth that can be worn over any print or any cotton frock in town or country. Camel colour is the most practical buy, but the pastel camel cloths are having a tremendous vogue also. They are very becoming, and dye well. These coats all slip on easily, have padded shoulders and a belt that fits them in at the waist without any other fastening. They mostly have big unpressed pleats at the back and pockets set in vertically.

When you come to the plain crêpe frock for summer, you find it in black, navy, in very bright cherry red or emerald green or in soft flower pastel colours. The prettiest have a sleeve that is gauged on the inside of the elbow with the outer part covering the elbow. There is generally gauging below the waist and fullness in front. The tailored type of moss crêpe frock has fancy buttons, jewelled, pearl or sequin, and the newest have an open neckline with a tailored collar and revers. There are often four big flat pockets. The pale crêpe dresses with four antique buttons, silver or jewelled, can be worn all the summer and then dyed for the autumn.

ALL the big London stores show grey tailored washing frocks in rayon worsted. There are so many of them, indeed, that they will become practically a uniform. They are made on "shirt-waist" lines are becoming, easy to wash, and one of the best of the war fashions. Prices range from about three guineas. Most of them have narrow leather belts in a dark colour and white collars, short tailored sleeves and pleats in the skirt. They look very smart worn with pique accessories. Plain navy frocks piped and banded with white pique run them close in popularity. These are coat frocks, but the white collar or dickey front that they usually have makes them look like a suit and blouse. Jumper frocks, in hopsack jersey that looks like a tweed, are good country frocks. The best have the new open neckline with a white rayon pique collar. Colours are lively—coral, emerald, green, russet, brown, violet. There are knife pleats in the skirts and narrow leather belts in a contrasting dark colour.

P. JOYCE REYNOLDS.

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Size 16"

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Attractive Cotton Frock/Knicker with bodice in cherry, blue or green, striped skirt to match. Sizes 18", 20", 22", 24", 26", 28". **39/6**

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London 4444

SOLUTION to No. 639

The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of April 24, will be announced next week.



The winner of Crossword No. 638 is Miss H. N. Stephen, 15, Ashburton Avenue, Birkenhead.

ACROSS

5. It has its price, paid in full by the Light Brigade (6)
8. Obviously King Arthur didn't get a square deal! (two words, 5, 5)
9. The hypochondriac's trouble (6)
10. Has unlimited power to bring an M.P. into Eton! (10)
13. Impressionist painter of *Le Bou Bock* (5)
16. Clerical cap (7)
17. Toby is a famous one and Tom lived in a cabin (5)
18. Disorderly tours indeed! (5)
19. Drowsy land dwelt in by Cain (3)
20. Healthy (3)
21. "Men shut their — against a setting sun."—*Shakespeare* (5)
22. Game for a Cockney to play at a Russian battle? (5)
23. Mouth-organ (7)

CROSSWORD

No. 640

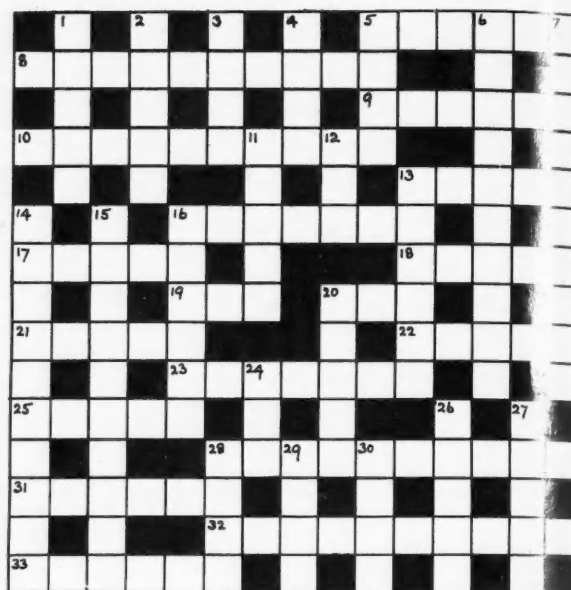
25. Pine after for more than twelve months (5)
28. He thumbed his rations to advantage (two words, 4, 6)
31. Freedom of access to no war-time dish! (6)
32. Alice's destination (10)
33. Cheats as crookedly as one would expect (6)

DOWN

1. Edgar Allan's MS. in verse? (5)
2. Shakespeare compares the schoolboy's gait to his (5)
3. When the emperor's man joins him we can sit comfortably on the couch provided (4)
4. Efficient (4)
5. Bit of money in use for a hundred years (4)
6. A talkative bird starts off with voracity (10)
7. Can the Germans blow bubbles with it? (two words, 6, 4)
11. Dressed, perhaps, and certainly weary (5)
12. Safe to crack? (3)
13. Kipling honoured her sons (6)
14. Superlatively fine on the Sabbath if the clothes coupons permit! (two words, 6, 4)
15. Somewhat academic (10)
16. Author, actor, archbishop (6)
20. Jump about, at considerable risk (5)
24. If the Turkish commander gets in it will turn out again! (3)
26. The M.O. has fallen sick at P.T.! (5)
27. Popular price of thinking? (5)
28. In France I lead the Hebrews (4)
29. If one's not 4 it comes easy to the lips, but it's all humbug anyway! (4)
30. Colours (4)

A prize of books published by COUNTRY LIFE, to the value of two guineas, will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions should be addressed (in a closed envelope) "Crossword No. 640, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2," and must reach this office not later than the first post on the morning of Thursday, May 7, 1942.

"COUNTRY LIFE" CROSSWORD No. 640



Name.....

Address.....



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VOL. XCI. 2363.

Registered at the G.P.O. as a Newspaper and for
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